The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6689 —Vol. XL. | TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1859. | [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, Mrs. Joseph Collins, of Montague-street, Goulburn, of a daughter.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, Montpelier Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, the wife of Mr. Edwin Gee, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, 8th November, at Dubbo, Walter Hugh Tibbits, surgeon, to Frances Jessie, second daughter of Thomas Purvis, Esq.

On the 8th November, by special license, at All Saints' Church, Bathurst, by the Rev. Thomas Sharpe, M.A., Mr. J. C. Gower to Eliza S. A. W. Scott, niece of Mr. William Patten, Sydney.

On the 10th instant, at Christchurch Cathedral, Newcastle, by the Rev. E. K. Yeatman, Francis Edisbury, son of the late Francis Edisbury Davies, Esq., of the War Office, London, to Susan Eleanor, daughter of Joseph Hobart, Esq., solicitor, late of Eyrecourt, and granddaughter of the late John Turvin, Esq., of Castle Turvin, county Galway, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 12th instant, at her residence, Duke-street, Balmain, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. John Pendered, calmly and peacefully, of rapid decline, in her 39th year.

On Friday last, at the residence of her father, in Duke-street, Woolloomooloo, from the effects of a dray, left carelessly in the street, tilting on her body, Matilda Adelaide, the beloved daughter of Mr. William King, H. M. Customs, aged 4 years and 9 months.

On the 12th instant, at the residence of his parents, Prince-street, Andrew Alfred, second son of Andrew and Amelia Miller, aged 6 months.

On the 14th instant, at Mr. Henry Thompson's, Camden, Mr. William S. Gray, in his 33rd year.

On the 14th instant, at his residence, Wentworth-street, Miller's Point, Mr. James Turton, in the 75th year of his age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship MALTA, 1870 tons, 500-horse power, HENRY DOWN, Esq., commander, will be despatched for SUEZ, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December, touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MAURITIUS, and ADEN.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, November 14th.

BRIGHTON—MANLY BEACH—STEAMERS. (Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.) VICTORIA, and PHANTOM, will leave

Phœnix Wharf.	Woolloomooloo.
10.5, 2.5.	7.15, 10.30, 2.30, 5.15.
From Manly to Sydney.	To Woolloomooloo.
12, 5.30.	8.15, 3.30, 5.30, 6.

SUNDAYS—(Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.) Phœnix Wharf, 10.15, 2.15; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30, 2.45. From Manly, 12, 5, 5.30.
On MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, the PHANTOM (from Woolloomooloo 10.30,) will go an hour's trip around Rose Bay, Watson's Bay, weather permitting, before landing her passengers at Manly.
On TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, up Middle Harbour.
On FRIDAYS, Spring Cove and North Harbour.
On SATURDAYS (SPECIAL EXCURSION TRIP up Middle Harbour), the PHANTOM, from Woolloomooloo 2.30.
The Victoria will meet the Phantom at Woolloomooloo 10.30; parties wishing to take the excursion trip can transfer to her. No charge above the 1s. fare.
An omnibus leaves the corner of George and King streets twenty minutes before the steamer leaves Woolloomooloo.
Parties taking the early Morning trip, 7.15, immediate return ticket, 1s. only.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Return Day Tickets, Cabin, 4s.; steerage, 2s. 6d. (for double trip.) The proprietors of these swift steampackets beg to inform travellers, between Sydney, Parramatta, and surrounding districts, that they have yielded to a generally expressed desire to issue return tickets, and also during the summer months to make
ADDITIONAL TRIPS.
From Parramatta—at 7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney—at 9 a.m., and at 1.15, 4, and 6 p.m.
The extra trips at the later and earlier hours (in addition to the usual running of the boats) giving extra facilities to the public.
RETURN TICKETS,
will also be issued for passages between Ryde and Sydney, viz.,
Cabin, 3s. 6d.; steerage, 2s. 6d. (for double trip.)
Refreshments may be had on board at a small cost.
N.B.—No charge for omnibus conveyance.
Phœnix Wharf.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
CLARENCE, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 29th November, at 11 p.m.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 6 o'clock.
There will no no steamer to Melbourne on Saturday next.
TELEGRAPH, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, TUESDAY, 22nd November, at 10 p.m.
EAGLE, to PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct, THURSDAY, 24th November, at 6 p.m.
SAMSON, to the MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, MONDAY EVENING, at 10.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAM-PACKETS TO WOLLONGONG and ULLADULLA, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, TO-MORROW at 11 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER, on THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.,
PORT MACQUARIE, on THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN, on THURSDAY, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, on SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.

STEAM TO KIAMA.—The steamer RAPID will leave the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, for the above port, calling at Shell Harbour on her return.
Cargo for either of the above ports will be received and stored free of charge.
Cabin passage, 10s. 6d.
SPEER and MEIKLEJOHN, agents.

NEAREST ROUTE to the FAIRFIELD, ROCKY RIVER, TOOLOOM, TENTERFIELD, and other Northern Gold-fields.—By the Clarence and Richmond Steam Navigation Company's steamer FENELLA, to CLARENCE RIVER, from the Flour Company's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 9 p.m.
G. MURRAY, secretary.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—The FENELLA will leave the Flour Company's Wharf on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 9 p.m.
GEORGE MURRAY, Secretary.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND.—Loading at Grafton Wharf.—The I.R.M. Company's steamer AIREDALE, JOHNS, commander, will sail for Auckland immediately after receiving the English mails, ex the Royal Mail steamship Malta, expected here on TUESDAY MORNING, 15th instant.
PEARSON and CO., agents, Grafton Wharf.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
N.B.—Letters for the Southern Provinces of New Zealand, if addressed per Airedale, via Auckland, will be sent on from that place by the Company's Interprovincial steamer, leaving Manakau Harbour on 26th instant.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company have removed their office to Grafton Wharf.
PEARSON and CO., agents, Grafton Wharf.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.—The ketch TITANIA sails on WEDNESDAY next. For freight or passage apply to T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The schooner ANNIE LAURIE, to sail on THURSDAY. For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner ALBATROSS on THURSDAY. Commercial Wharf. Apply on board.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The schooner ELLEN is now receiving cargo at the Baltic Wharf. Apply on board. A. NEWTON.

FOR MANNING RIVER.—Schooner POLICEMAN, from Flour Company's Wharf. RENWICK, BATE, and CO.

FOR PORT STEPHENS.—The schooner GAZELLE will sail on WEDNESDAY. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

CITY OF MELBOURNE, for QUEENSLAND (MORETON BAY), clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments as early as possible. Has room for a few tons cargo.
For which, or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fine brig WAVE, 197 tons register, THOMAS ROSSITER, master, will be ready to enter upon any employment in a few days. Apply to HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

MARGARET for QUEENSLAND (MORETON BAY).—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Has room for a few tons cargo. Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements as early as possible
Apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MORETON BAY.—The fine clipper schooner DON JUAN, DARBEY, master, will positively sail as above, on TUESDAY next, 22nd instant.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON.—The UNCLE TOM, Captain LAKE, will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, 1st. Shippers are requested to send down their goods at once.
R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT CURTIS AND ROCKHAMPTON Direct.—The clipper and fast sailing schooner EMILY HORT, CASTLES, master, is now lying at the jetty, Campbell's Wharf, and being ready to receive cargo, will SAIL on or about THURSDAY, the 17th instant.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to LOTZE and LARNARCH.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine schooner SOUVENIR, now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to M. BAYLEY, Circular Quay; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—☞ The A1 regular trader SARAH, FIRTH, commander, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyds' Chambers.

ESPERANZA FOR MELBOURNE.—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements at once, to prevent disappointment.
Apply on board at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for LAUNCESTON.—☞ The A1 regular trader LADY DENISON, JOHN M'KINLAY, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will clear at the Customs THIS DAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin, including wines, beer, beds, bedding, &c. £8 8
Steerage, including provisions 4 4
For freight or passage apply on board, at Russell's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The fine barque FANNY FISHER, SULLIVAN, master, will load at the Victoria Wharf, and, having a large portion of cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, at the Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The regular trader BREADALBANE, P. JONES, commander, will meet with immediate dispatch.
For freight, &c., apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The fine schooner SPRAY, Captain M'DONALD, will sail, full or not full, on SATURDAY, 19th instant.
Apply to JOHN ROBERTON and CO., Jamison-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER. ☞ calling at NELSON (at the special request of shippers), the favourite regular trader LOIUS AND MIRIAM, VANDERVORD, commander, will be despatched from the Grafton Wharf, with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—The fine schooner MECHANIC, Captain HYDE, being under contract with the French Government to carry H.I.M. mail, will sail for PORT DE FRANCE, TO-MORROW MORNING.
For light freight or passage apply to LANNOY and BOURGOING, Church-hill.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The MARIA, loading at Walker's Wharf, will SAIL on THURSDAY.
For passage only apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—
Brig MARIA, nearly a full ship.
Barque LAUNCESTON, to sail 25th.
Barque LION, to sail 30th.
For light freight and passage only, apply to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

TO PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The brig LAVINA will sail for the above port after the English mail has arrived.
For freight or passage apply EDWARD TEILLARD and CO., 140, Pitt-street; or GEORGE TULLY, Esq., Newcastle.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE.—The WOODLARK, Captain T. VERNEY, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on THURSDAY, 17th instant.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—To sail on the 25th November.—The clipper barque CARRIE LELAND, P. L. SMITH, commander, will be despatched as above.
For light freight and passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

ELECTRA FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—This vessel being under engagement to sail on the 20th instant, will positively clear out on the 19th instant, and proceed to sea on the following morning.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation provided, which will be found replete with every comfort. The dietary scale will be of the most liberal description, and rates of passage moderate.
Apply to Captain CAYZER, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or, to GEORGE A. LLOYD, agent, 213, George-street.

BLACKWALL, for LONDON.—To SAIL on the 20th December, the well-known fast-sailing A1 13 year frigate-built ship BLACKWALL, 1000 tons, WILLIAM STEWART, commander, belonging to Messrs. R. and H. Green, now lying at the Circular Quay, and having nearly the whole of her dead weight on board. Shippers of wool are informed that she will arrive for the April sales in London, generally the highest of the season. Her sailing qualities are well known, having made the voyage to Port Phillip in seventy days.
Passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodations. Plans of cabin and further particulars may be obtained of Captain STEWART, on board at the Circular Quay; LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., George-street; or EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.
N.B.—The vessel will only carry a very limited number of intermediate and steerage passengers, for which early application is necessary, that suitable berths may be reserved.

SHIP BLUE JACKET, FOR LONDON.—Under engagement to sail positively 1st December.—This magnificent and beautifully built A1 ship, 1556 tons register, commanded by Captain F. D. FROST, will be despatched as above. Her accommodations for first, second, and intermediate passengers are unequalled either for size, beauty, or convenience. She is universally known as a remarkably fast sailer, and most comfortable ship at sea. Many applications have been made for passages, which will enable her to be punctually despatched. She is lying at the Circular Quay, and fast receiving her cargo.
Apply to Captain FROST, on board, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

SHIP ABYSSINIAN, for BOMBAY.—All Accounts against this vessel must be rendered, in duplicate, to the undersigned, by Noon, on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, or they will not be recognised.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents, Margaret-street.

SHIP SEA WITCH, from CHINA.—All accounts against this vessel must be rendered, in duplicate, to the undersigned, by Noon, on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, or they will not be recognised.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents, Margaret-street.

SHIP VIMEIRA, for LONDON.—Passengers by this vessel are requested to pay the balance of their passage money by 11 o'clock, THIS MORNING, at the Office of the undersigned, or forfeit deposit, as the ship proceeds to sea in the AFTERNOON.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, a smart, well-found SCHOONER, carries 60 tons cargo, at a draught of six feet. For terms, which are very liberal, apply to N. GIFFARD, 6, Macquarie-place.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND, VIA MELBOURNE and MALTA.—The public is informed that MESSAGES to be forwarded per Benares, via Melbourne, will be received by the undersigned, up to 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant. For full particulars apply to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

A MEETING of the Members of the AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB, will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at half-past 2 p.m.
S. C. BURT, Hon. Sec.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CHARLES HERBERT.—Will you please write to your friend Miss L. D.

Q. Q.—Oblige by calling again. 47, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

SYDNEY YACHT CLUB.—A General MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 17th instant, at 8 o'clock, at the Club House, Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North. The Officers and Sailing Committee particularly request that there may be a large attendance of members upon that occasion, as they have several propositions of importance to submit for their consideration. By order. WILLIAM T. BLAKENEY, secretary.

HUNTER'S HILL REGATTA, 1st January, 1860.—A preliminary MEETING, to appoint a committee, will be held at Mr. J. JOUBERT'S House, on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, at 7 p.m.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The MONTHLY MEETING of this Society will be held in the Hall of the Australian Library, Bent-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th November, at 8 p.m. Business:—Election of New Members; Paper by Professor Smith; Observations on the separation of gold from "Mundic Quartz."

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—POSTPONEMENT of LECTURE.—The Lecture of R. L. JENKINS, Esq., M.L.A., has, at the request of several gentlemen, been postponed from Thursday next, to MONDAY, 21st instant. Subject:—1. On the urgent necessity which exists for immediate alterations in the arrangement of the primary schools of the colony, especially in the abolition of all school fees. 2. On the advantages to the community, particularly to the poorer classes, of retaining the tea and sugar duties, provided the revenue derived from those sources be set apart as a distinct fund for the support of public education. Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, will take the chair at half-past 7 p.m. Admission:—To members free, but the usual charge of 6d. to non-members. Any proceeds to be given to the building fund.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—LECTURE for THIS EVENING, "The Physiology of the Human Mind in connection with Moral Science," by the Rev. S. QUAIFE, M.A.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at half-past 7. Admittance, 6d. each. Members, free.

ST. LEONARD'S SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The public MEETING for receiving the Report of the Provisional Committee, will be held in the Upper School Room, St. Leonard's, the use of which has been kindly granted for the occasion, on THURSDAY, 17th November, at half-past 7 o'clock, p.m. The attendance of all persons favourable to this undertaking is earnestly requested.
W. W. BURTON, Chairman Provisional Committee.
ANDREW H. BARLOW, Honorary Secretary.

ST. MATTHIA'S NEW CHURCH.—A BAZAAR in aid of the funds for roofing the above church will be held (D.V.), in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 21st and 22nd of November. Ladies, tradesmen, and others who may kindly contribute articles, materials, &c., are requested to send them as soon as possible to the following members of the committee:—
Mrs. Adams, Paddington
Mrs. Brennan, South Head Road
Mrs. Bell, Stone House, Paddington
Mrs. Callen, South Head Road
Mrs. Carter, Observatory Villa
Mrs. Cooper, Ormonde Lodge.
Mrs. Dawson, Gornville House
Mrs. M'Carthy, Deepdene, Glenmore Road
Mrs. Palfery, Paddington.
Mrs. Westaway, post-office, Paddington.

THE MUTUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—A SALE of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 15th instant, at half-past three p.m., at the Society's office, 309, late 214, George-street.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MUTUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the 10th Clause of 6th Rule of the Society, a DISTRIBUTION by ballot of unpurchased shares will take place at the Society's office, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 15th instant, at half-past three p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
June 1, Velvet mantle, silver hunting watch and gold
November 15. J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

REDFERN MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—A public LECTURE will be delivered in St. Paul's Schoolroom on TUESDAY EVENING next, November 15th, at half-past seven precisely, by GEORGE WALKER, M.D. Subject:—"Stray notes on the History and Chemistry of Costume." Admittance to members free. Non-members on the payment of sixpence at the doors. JOSHUA J. FARR, secretary.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.—A Preliminary Public MEETING will be held TO-NIGHT, at half-past six, at Mr. Mason's, Albion Hotel, corner of Park and Elizabeth streets, for the purpose of nominating a Liberal candidate.

No. 59—64.
CITY RATES.—The MAYOR would beg to remind those citizens who are in arrear with their City Rates that, unless all such arrears be paid before the 1st day of December next, they will be disqualified from voting at the forthcoming Election for Aldermen for the City.
Town Hall, Sydney, 14th November.

No. 59-62. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 12th November, 1859.
ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN FOR BOURKE WARD.
NOTICE is HEREBY given, in terms of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, that the parties whose names are hereunder set forth, have been duly nominated by the following citizens to fill the office of Alderman for Bourke Ward, in the place of JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.
JOHN GODFREY COHEN, of George-street, nominated by Michael John Davies, of Pitt-street, and Francis Cunningham, of King-street.
JAMES CURTIS, of Hunter-street, nominated by Denis Kearney, of Pitt-street, and James Clinton, of Hunter-street.
JOHN HILL, jun., of King-street, nominated by Thomas Fisher and Thomas Hobbs, of Pitt-street, and Denis Donovan, of King-street.
The ballot will be taken at the Town Hall, King-street, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1859, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and finally closing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.
GEORGE SMITH, Returning-officer.

Town Clerk's Office,
No. 59—63. Sydney, 15th November.
ELECTION OF ALDERMAN FOR BOURKE WARD.—SCRUTINY of BALLOT PAPERS.—Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the 29th Section of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, that a Scrutiny of the Ballot Papers received during the Election of an Alderman for Bourke Ward on this date will take place on the 16th day of November, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the Returning-officer and such Scrutineers as may then attend.
By order of the Returning-officer,
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

ELECTORS of BOURKE WARD.—Do not throw your votes away by giving them to any other than Mr. JOHN HILL, Junior, he being the only eligible candidate for your suffrages in terms of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857.

ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.—I am not a Candidate for municipal honours.
JOHN G. COHEN.

BOURKE WARD. BOURKE WARD.—Electors of Bourke Ward, be early at the poll and record your votes in favour of JAMES CURTIS, one who will do you justice if you elect him.

ELECTORS of BOURKE WARD, vote for JAMES CURTIS, who has the time and ability to serve you.

ELECTORS of BOURKE WARD, put the right man in the right place, by recording your votes for JAMES CURTIS.

ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN FOR BOURKE WARD.—To the Electors of this Ward,—Seeing my name in this day's paper, as nominated for an Alderman for this ward, I beg to inform you that I was not consulted, and am not a candidate; and although I cannot but thank the gentlemen that nominated me, I beg that you will not vote for me, as my time is occupied by my own affairs.
Your obedient servant,
JAMES CURTIS.
No. 59, Hunter-street, November 14th.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—GIPPS WARD.—A MEETING of the Electors of the above ward will take place at the Clare Tavern, Cumberland-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate who will represent the interests of Gipps Ward as Alderman in the Municipal Council.
AN ELECTOR.

OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.—Persons desirous of Instruction in PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY, and possessing the necessary qualifications, are requested to call at the Observatory any day in the course of the present or following week. The necessary qualifications are a knowledge of the elements of plane trigonometry, and some acquaintance with the nature and use of trigonometrical and logarithmic tables.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES POOLE.
Farewell engagement. Second appearance at this Theatre of the great artiste,
Miss MARY PROVOST,
who will, supported by an efficient corps dramatique,
THIS EVENING, November 15th,
appear in the beautiful new Haymarket comedy, by Tom Taylor, Esq., now having an immense run in London, entitled
THE WORLD AND STAGE,
Or, THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
Mary Somers, the actress, under the assumed name of Kate Robertson,
Miss MARY PROVOST.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.
Box Office open daily from 10 until 3 o'clock.
Notice.—For Miss Provost's engagement, being a period of four weeks, a limited number of tickets of admission to the Dress Circle, will be issued on the following terms:—
Single tickets (benefits excepted), insuring twenty nights' admission 2 2 0
Double tickets, to admit two... ... ... 3 3 0
To be procured from Mr. Charles Jones, treasurer; or Mr. Samuel Colville.
In active preparation, and will be immediately produced the new moral drama, entitled
JANET PRIDE,
which has been played at the Adelphi Theatre, London, for 99 consecutive nights.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Under the direction of Mr. CHARLES POOLE.
LALLA ROOKH.
Again and again triumphant success.
Houses crowded to the ceiling.
The Greatest Bill of the Season.
Mrs. CHARLES POOLE in two pieces.
THIS EVENING, Tuesday,
The drama of the
DREAM SPECTRE,
To conclude with
LALLA ROOKH.
Lalla Rookh ....Mrs. Charles Poole.
Half-price, to the boxes only, at half-past 9.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager Mr. Charles Poole.
Amateur Performance for St. Vincent's Hospital.
On WEDNESDAY next, November 16th.
An Amateur performance will take place at the above Theatre, under the immediate patronage of his Excellency Sir William Thomas Denison, K. C. B., and Lady Denison, in aid of the funds of the St. Vincent's Hospital.
For full particulars see future advertisements.
Boxes and tickets may be secured at the Box Office of the Prince of Wales Theatre, from 11 till 3, daily.

ALLIGATORS and ALLIGATORIAL BACK-BITING. Admission, 6d. Now on view at the London Portrait Saloon, 230, Pitt-street.
All parties having their portraits at this establishment, will be admitted to see the alligators free. First-class portraits, from 2s 6d.

SYDNEY VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXTRA SACRED CONCERT.—HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF JUDAS MACCABEUS.—The Committee have to announce that in compliance with a generally expressed desire of many who were prevented attending the production of this grand dramatic Oratorio on the 27th ultimo, the members and associates of the Society have kindly consented to repeat the performance on THURSDAY, November 17th, at the Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, in aid of the Organ Fund. The Choruses will be rendered by the whole strength of the Society, numbering nearly 200 performers. The Society's New Organ, recently removed from the University, will be used for the second time, on this occasion.

PROGRAMME.
PART THE FIRST.
Chorus—Mourn ye afflicted.
Recit.—Not vain is all—Amateur.
Air—Pious orgies—Miss Brady (amateur).
Chorus—O Father, whose Almighty power.
Recit. and Air—I feel the Deity within; Arm, arm, ye brave—Amateur.
Chorus—We come.
Recit. and Air—'Tis well; Call forth thy powers—Mr Ellard.
Chorus—Lead on.
Recit.—So willed my Father—Mr. Ellard.
Trio and Chorus—Disdainful of danger.
Recit.—Haste we, my brethren—Amateur.
Chorus—Hear us, O Lord.
PART THE SECOND.
Chorus—Fall'n is the foe.
Recit. and Duet—Well may we hope; Sion now her head shall raise—Amateurs (young ladies, pupils of the society).
Chorus—Tune your harps.
Recit. and Air—Oh! let eternal honours; From mighty kings—Miss Brady (amateur).
Recit.—Oh! Judas—Amateur.
Air and Chorus—Ah! wretched Israel!—Miss Brady (amateur).
Recit. and Air—My arms! Sound an alarm—Mr. Ellard.
Chorus—We hear.
Recit. and Air—No more in Sion; Wise men, flatt'ring—amateur.
Duet—Oh! never bow we down—Amateurs (young ladies, pupils of the Society).
Chorus—We never will bow down.
PART THE THIRD.
Air—Father of Heav'n—Mrs Cordner (amateur).
Recit.—See! See!—Mr. Ellard.
Recit.—From Capharsalama—Amateur.
Semi-chorus—See, the Conquering Hero Comes
Chorus—See the Conquering Hero.
Chorus—Sing unto God.
Duet—O lovely peace—Mrs. Cordner and Miss Brady (amateurs).
Air—Rejoice, O Judah—Amateur.
Chorus—Hallelujah! Amen!
Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock; Oratorio to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Organist, Mr. C. Packer; Conductor, Mr. W. J. Cordner.
Tickets, price 3s. each. To be had of Messrs. Johnson, King, Buist, Hurford, Moss, Clarke, Moffitt, &c.
** Carriages may be ordered for 10 o'clock, it being the desire of the committee to bring each of the Society's performances to a termination by that time, if possible.

POSTPONEMENT of Mr. CHESTER'S CONCERT.—In consequence of there being a supplementary mail on Wednesday, Mrs. CHESTER respectfully informs her patrons and the public generally that her Concert, at the Exchange, is postponed to TUESDAY, 22nd instant.

PEOPLE'S VOCAL MUSIC ASSOCIATION.—The Members of the above are requested to meet at the Congregational Schoolroom, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, at half-past seven.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to Mr. J. R. BLACK.—The committee beg to announce that this will take place on MONDAY, the 21st instant.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—Mr. J. R. BLACK'S ENTERTAINMENTS, TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW.

CAMDEN.—Mr. J. R. BLACK'S ENTERTAINMENTS, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY.

GRAND MASONIC BALL AT THE MASONIC HALL, CAMPBELLTOWN, under the patronage of the D. P. G. Master, and Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of England, will take place on THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, being the anniversary of the Southern Cross Masonic Lodge. W. Masters, Officers, and Brethren of Lodges, under the different constitutions in the colony, are respectfully invited to co-operate in celebration of the above. A special train will leave Sydney at 7·15 p.m., and return at 4 o'clock the following morning. The splendid European Band is engaged, and Brother John Clark from Sydney, has kindly consented to act as Master of Ceremonies on the occasion. Gentlemen not masons, will be admitted by ticket only, which may be had from any of the members of the Southern Cross Lodge, Campbelltown; or from Brother John Clark, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney. GEORGE MOCATTA, secretary.

SOUTHERN CROSS MASONIC LODGE.—The Installation of the W. M. will take place, at high twelve, on THURSDAY, the 17th. Members of the Lodge are requested to be very punctual assembling at the Lodge room, at half-past 11 a.m., in order to receive the D. P. Grand Master and members of the Provincial Grand Lodge at the station house by the 12 o'clock train. European band will be in attendance.
By order of the W. M.,
GEORGE MOCATTA, Secretary.

GRAND FULL-DRESS QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY will take place at Mr. J. CLARK'S Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next. The splendid full Quadrille Band will be in attendance.

MR. W. CLARK'S Weekly Quadrille Assembly, THIS EVENING, Tuesday. 75, William-street.

MR. W. KING'S QUADRILLE PARTY, at the Royal Polytechnic, THIS EVENING, November 15.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.—All ACCOUNTS against Mr. FAUCETT'S Committee are requested to be sent to Mr. Fox's, Carriers' Arms, on or before TUESDAY, the 15th instant.
GEO. B. SIMPSON, hon. secretary.

A CARD.—On returning thanks to the ladies and friends in general, who are daily crowding at the GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE, Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. feel it their duty to apologise for the numerous disappointments experienced by those of their friends who have favoured them with repeated calls, without having succeeded in being waited upon.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—Two Scholarships in this Institution having been founded for the years 1860 and 1861, for Young Men desiring to enter the College, of the annual value of fifty pounds each, tenable for one year,—the first of such Scholarships being the gift of his Excellency Sir William Denison, K.C.B., and the second the gift of certain gentlemen, subscribers to the funds of the College,—the Warden hereby, in pursuance of the By-laws, Chapter 8, publicly announces the Conditions under which the said Scholarships will be awarded, and the Examinations for the same conducted; together with the times appointed for such Examinations, for the now ensuing year.
1. The Days appointed for the EXAMINATIONS are—WEDNESDAY, the 30th November instant, and the three following days; the Examinations commencing on each day at ten o'clock.
2. The Examinations will take place in the College Hall, and be conducted by Three Examiners, of whom the Warden is Chairman, and the other members are the Rev. Robert Allwood, and W. T. Cape, Esq., Fellows of the College.
3. Every Candidate for Election shall cause his name, with a statement of his age, which must not exceed nineteen years, to be transmitted to the Warden four days at the least before the first day of Examination.
4. The subjects for Examination will be those enumerated in the Schedule below; and the order in which they will be taken, on each day, will be notified to each Candidate two days before the first day of Examination.
5. A paper or papers, containing the Questions or assigned work, respectively on the several subjects, will be delivered to each Candidate, at the hour appointed for his Examination therein; and a specified time will be allowed, and marked on each Paper, for its return to the Examiners.
6. The Examiners will, in pursuance of the By-Laws, chapter 8, report in writing to the Council of the College, at its next Meeting, the result of the Examinations; and those two Candidates will be elected, who shall appear to have exhibited the greatest proficiency in the several subjects, or in the greater number of those subjects.
7. Every elected Scholar must, nevertheless, to entitle himself to the advantages of the Foundation, matriculate at the University, and become a Resident Student of the College.
HENRY J. HOSE, M.A., Warden.
The 12th November, 1859.
SCHEDULE:—
CLASSICS.—Translation of Latin prose and Latin verse, and of Greek prose and Greek verse, into English; Latin prose composition, Greek grammar questions, Latin and Greek verse composition.
MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Arithmetic and algebra, Euclid, the rudiments of plane trigonometry, questions on common things in physical science.
HISTORY.—English history, with some questions on the histories of Greece and the Roman Republic.
GEOGRAPHY.—General.
MODERN LANGUAGES.—Translation of French and German into English, questions in French and German grammar, writing from dictation in French and German.
SCRIPTURE HISTORY.—Old and New Testament.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, BOTANY.—In pursuance of his annual custom, the undersigned, upon the completion of another year of his proprietorship, would respectfully tender to the patrons of the above establishment his most cordial thanks for the liberal amount of support by which he has been enabled to maintain for more than thirteen years, the distinguished pre-eminence universally accorded, and, in so doing, begs to assure them that every means he can employ, and every effort he can possibly command, shall be most sedulously exercised to increase, if possible, the satisfaction so generally expressed by visitors.
In the course of the last few months the garden and grounds have been considerably enlarged, and in every department the establishment is more complete and efficient than at any former period; as, indeed, is but a natural consequence of an extended experience, operating in conjunction with the same earnest determination to keep in advance of all possible competition.
With a repetition of the assurance that his efforts to give entire satisfaction to his patrons shall certainly not diminish, the undersigned would solicit for the establishment a continuance of the high estimation in which it is held, and of the same liberal support it has hitherto enjoyed.
WILLIAM BEAUMONT, proprietor.
N.B.—The establishment is open every day, Sundays excepted. Orders for breakfasts, dinners, &c., and communications of whatsoever kind intended for the hotel, if left at the office of Beaumont and Waller, builders, Castlereagh-street, will be promptly forwarded.—W. B.

F. GASSE, of Gundagai, has the pleasure to acquaint his friends and public in general, that he has DISSOLVED business with his late partner John Isaac, and that in future the store and public-house at Gundagai will be conducted under his own supervision, as previous to his departure for Europe, and all debts due to the late firm at Gundagai will be received by him.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of £1 per share will be payable at the office of this Company on MONDAY, the 12th day of December next. By order of the Board. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, managing director. Office, No. 11, Exchange, Sydney, 7th November.

NOTICE.—The attention of the public is particularly requested to the following clauses in the partnership agreement of the firm of BREWSTER, REA, and CO., viz.:—
All acceptances and promissory notes made by the firm of Brewster, Rea, and Co., shall be signed or accepted by JOHN BREWSTER only.
All disbursements under this account (i.e., bank accounts), shall be by cheque drawn by JOHN BREWSTER, in the name of the firm.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned being about to relinquish their Bonded Stores on 31st December next (known as Smith's Bond, King-street West)—parties having goods therein are requested to REMOVE the same prior to that date. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Sussex-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. intend removing from their small and inconvenient stores, in Pitt-street, to those large and commodious premises now being built in George-street, next the Post Office.

THE EYESIGHT and DEAFNESS.—REMOVAL—Mr. DE LISSA has removed to 178, Pitt-street, corner of King-street. Tinted Spectacles of the greatest brilliancy; and the Organic Vibrator for the relief and cure of deafness. ☞ Observe the new address, Mr. DE LISSA, optician and aurist, 178, Pitt-street, opposite the Rainbow Tavern.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to make liberal ADVANCES on PRODUCE consigned to their friends, Messrs. J. H. Scott Durbin and Co., London.
RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings.

TO SELLERS of Hides and Sheepskins.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of Hides and Sheepskins. RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street.

WOOL.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of Wool, or will make liberal advances on the same if consigned to their friends, Messrs. DANGAR and CO., London. DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., 88, Clarence-street.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. H. Scott Durbin, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings.

GLENMORE WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to receive wool in the grease, either to hand-wash or scour. Wool classed and repacked for shipment. RAYMOND and CO., Glenmore; or Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

ECONOMY.—Observe Mr. DELOHERY'S charges—

Wills, from	... 1	1	0	Letters	0	5	0
Indentures	... 1	1	0	Advertisements ...	0	2	6
Petitions	... 1	1	0	Writings generally—moderate.			
Leases ...	... 2	2	0				
Agreements, from	0	15	0				

Office, Pitt-street, five doors north of Park-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Messrs. J. and W. Macarthur's wines. Sole agent, R. HUTCHINSON, 15, Bridge-street.

TEETH. TEETH. TEETH.—DISCOVERY in DENTAL SURGERY.—Mr. ESKELL continues to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges:—
A single tooth, on gold ... ... 10s.
Filling with Eskell's patent white cement... 5s.
Mr. ESKELL, surgeon-dentist, member of the College of Dentistry, England, may be consulted daily, at 21, Hunter-street, between George-street and Pitt-street.

DR. HEATH, Surgeon, Aurist, and Oculist, M.R.C.S., England, and L.S.A., London, has arrived, and may be consulted on all cases of DEAFNESS, &c., at 203, Macquarie-street North, near the Domain gate. Attendance 10 till 4 daily, Sundays excepted.

MESSRS. J. and M. EMANUEL, Dentists (established 1842), George-street North, near Hunter-street.

MRS. MITCHELL, Midwife, 497, Pitt-street South, near Haymarket. A Room to LET.

J. GILLICK'S Wholesale Glass, China, and Earthenware Store, 58, York-street.

NEWCASTLE.—T. WILLIAMSON receives any description goods, produce, &c., for sale, on commission.

MEILLON and SON, Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and General Commission Agents, No. 10, Macquarie-place, Sydney.

LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, Hunter-street.—Dinners comprising soup, meat, vegetables, and pastry, 1s. Oysters.

MONEY TO LEND on Mortgage of Freehold Property, at 7 per cent. Apply to the Trustees of the Savings Bank. G. O. ALLAN, managing trustee.

£5000 TRUST MONEY, TO LEND, on city property, at 7 per cent. Apply to MOSES MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

£5000 TO LEND in small sums. G. F. BAKER, Hunter-st. (late Empire Office).

£1700 TO LEND, in small sums, on approved security. C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-st.

£5 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, from my stable, Jamison-lane, on last Saturday morning, a Bay PONY, about fourteen hands high, star on forehead, two hind feet white, hind legs grazed. The above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief. FRANCIS SMITH, 3, Queen's-place.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, STRAYED, or STOLEN, on Monday, the 31st, from the paddock near St. Mary's Chapel, a Bay HORSE, nearly 17 hands high, with black points, and dark stripe forming cross on the shoulder, branded I on near shoulder, hind fetlock joint swollen. Any person having found the same will receive the above by applying at Livery Stables (late Bowler's), corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday afternoon, on the road between Sydney and Parramatta, a MEMORANDUM BOOK, fastened with an elastic band, and containing papers, &c., of no use to any one but the owner. Apply to FRANK H. ROBBERDS, No. 4, O'Connell street.

LOST, a Lady's RING. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Mr. LUSTY'S, Brickfield-hill.

LOST, a Bunch of KEYS, on a string; a reward will be given. No. 6, Bligh-street.

LOST, between Redfern and Park-street, a POCKET, containing Purse, Keys, &c. Whoever will bring the same to 281, Pitt-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, between the Post Office and Hunter-street, a large MINIATURE BROOCH, set in gold. Any person bringing the same to Mrs. MITCHELL, 3, Craigend-terrace, Upper William-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, a black and white Newfoundland DOG; answers to the name of "Nep;" has on a leather strap collar. Whoever will bring it to Mr. CHURCH, Nicholson-street, Balmain, will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, a Black POCKET BOOK, containing promissory note and sundry papers of no use but to the owner; The finder will be rewarded. JAMES COX, Baltic Wharf, adjoining the Pyrmont Bridge.

LOST, on Sunday evening, two Sucking PIGS, colour black and white. The finder will receive 5s. reward by fetching them to JOHN AUSTIN, Camperdown, next door to the Camperdown Hotel.

LOST, in William-street, yesterday, about 4 p.m., a BONNET, in a bonnet-box. The finder will be rewarded upon returning it to Mrs. E. F. TAGGART, 247, Castlereagh-street.

LOST, a Bay HORSE, with black points, branded over S near shoulder. A reward will be paid to any one who brings him to Burt's Yard, Pitt-street; or E. HUGHES, saddler, George-street South.

LOST, a CHEQUE, on Joint-Stock Bank, drawn by Messrs. Dawson and Thompson, C 84485, for £45 17s., payment stopped. The finder will oblige by bringing it to Messrs. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHERS, and CO., George-street.

FOUND, a CHEQUE, on the 13th instant, per favour Bank of New South Wales. The owner can have it by applying to Mr. B. NASH, Campbell's Wharf, and defraying expenses.

FOUND, a WATCH, in the vicinity of the Railway Station, Sydney. The owner can have it on application to GEORGE LUKE, Steam Mills, Bourke-street.

NEW MUSIC.—Jeanie Deans, second edition, post free, 2s. 6d. Answer to Willie we have missed you, second edition, post free, 2s. 6d. Good News from Home, second edition, post free, 2s. H. MARSH and CO., Sale Rooms, Messrs. Buist and Son's.

PIANOFORTES.—Mr. BANKS, Sole Agent and Importer of Hopkinson's celebrated instruments.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY.—The prize medals for Hopkinson's first-class instruments.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY, at London prices. Hopkinson's first-class instruments.

PIANOFORTES.—Mr. BANKS, Pianoforte Importer, Repairer, Regulator, and Tuner, William-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Superior lifelike PORTRAITS, artistically coloured and enamelled, at the lowest possible prices. PICKERING and STEWART, Wiltshire-place, 13, Brickfield-hill. Children taken between 9 and 12. Portraits copied, &c.

DALTON'S Great Picture of the Legislative Assembly, measuring 6 feet by 4½, is now on view, at his Gallery, 400, George-street.

PORTRAITURE.—Crayon Coloured Collodiotypes. Portraits on Paper, Stereoscopic Portraits, &c., &c., single or in groups, taken daily, in any weather, at Messrs. FREEMAN, BROTHERS' New Gallery. Views of Sydney and its neighbourhood on hand, or taken especial to order, on moderate terms. A large assortment of Cameras, Lenses, Chemicals, and Photographic Material on SALE. Instructions given in the art. 392, George-street. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 3s. 6d, SANDS and KENNY'S CRICKETERS' GUIDE, edited by J. B. Thompson. Contents:—An original account of the last Intercolonial Match; Remarks upon all Players of note; Review of the Season; Averages of Batting; Analysis of Bowling; Hints upon and rules of Football; Laws of Cricket and other out-door games; &c., &c. 392, George-street.

NAUTICAL ALMANACS for 1860. Price 4s. READING and WELLBANK, Bridge-street.

COWANDA; a Tale of the Colony, by author of "Gertrude." 2s. 6d. boards; 3s. 6d. cloth; post free, 4d. extra. J. R. CLARKE, publisher, 356, George-street.

FOWLER'S LIGHTS and SHADOWS of Colonial Life, 1s.; post free, 1s. 3d. CLARKE, George-street.

SOPHISMS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Shortly will be published, at COST PRICE (estimated at 3s.), SOPHISMES ECONOMIQUES. By Frederick Bastiat, Member of the Institute of France. Translated by the Rev. John West. Subscribers' names (stating number of copies) to be addressed J. W., HERALD Office.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—For immediate SALE, to make room for larger machinery, a double-double royal single cylinder PRINTING MACHINE, capable of working 1000 to 1200 per hour, with driving-wheels, roller stocks, roller moulds, and everything complete. The machine was made by J. Brown and Co., of Kirkcaldy, and can be worked either by hand or steam. Apply to JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, HERALD Office.

THE BRAIDWOOD OBSERVER, published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and forwarded by express to all the neighbouring gold-fields, including Little River, Clyde, Nelligen, Moruya, Upper and Lower Araluen, Major's Creek, Jerrabatgulla, Bell's Paddock, Mereing's Flat, Jembaicumbene, Goulburn Road, Lake Bathurst, Bungendore, Queanbeyan, &c.
The proprietor of this journal begs to call the attention of advertisers to the opportunity afforded through its medium of disseminating information, as to arrival of seasonable goods, colonial manufactures, general merchandise, sales by auction, and other announcements requiring to be circulated in this important and improving district.
A file of the BRAIDWOOD OBSERVER can be seen upon application to Mr. A. CUBITT, general news agent, Hunter-street, Sydney.

MAJOR'S CREEK GOLD-FIELD.—The land known as SHEPPERD and ALGER'S will be OPENED, for the selection of claims, on the 1st December. T. W. WALLIS, agent, Braidwood.

THOROUGHBRED Poodle PUPS, and golden spangled Hamburghs' EGGS, for SALE. 168, Prince-st.

ROBINS' Portland Cement, ex La Hogue, for SALE. T. COWLISHAW, 1, King-street, Commercial Wharf.

B. Y. SICKLES and Reap-hooks ON SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

CEDAR.—Three Cargoes now landing. Apply to WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

CARRIAGE HORSE for SALE, bay, 16 hands high, at DRISCOLL'S Livery Stables, Pitt-street.

DOG-CARTS.—Two good second-hand, for SALE, prices very low. E. H. FLATMAN'S Stables, King and Elizabeth streets.
N.B.—Dog-carts of the best style 20s. per day. Try FLATMAN'S Dog-carts.

EAST INDIA PALE ALE, quarts 8s. 6d. per dozen. WATSON and CO., Gateway, 352½, George-street.

MAIZE.—Maize for SALE, 2s. 6d. per bushel. JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, in the Suburbs, the best in the district. Apply to Mr. DELOHERY, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY INSURANCE SHARES.—200 for SALE. Address W. G., HERALD Office.

SAUSAGE MACHINE for SALE. Apply to G. F. BAKER, Hunter-street.

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REVIEW.

Footpaths between Two Worlds and other Poems. By PATRICK SCOTT. London: Bell and Dalby. 1859.

THE author of this volume, who, by the publication of several works of great interest and beauty, has established for himself a reputation among the poets of the present day, may be looked upon as an old colonist of New South Wales; and perhaps it is that circumstance which induces us to select his from among the many attractive books of verse which have of late years issued from the English Press. Undoubtedly, poems of more than common power have been produced during the last twenty years, whose authors are little known to the great mass of readers. Poor Cooper's prison rhyme of the "Purgatory of Suicides" is one of the most remarkable of these productions. Its vast design, daring thought, and terrible imagery arrested the attention of great critics when it first appeared, and it was pronounced by some the highest effort in epic verse since Paradise Lost. But a very few years have thrown a veil over the sublime epic of the Chartist shoemaker, and it may be doubted whether one in a thousand of the British population is aware that one Thomas Cooper, a poet of Miltonic genius, is still living amongst them. The author before us does not occupy a position in the world of letters commensurate with the merits of his works; but in this he only shares the lot of several contemporaries, who have nevertheless found "fit audience though few" in the inner circle of the reading public.

Mr. Patrick Scott is a younger brother of Mr. A. W. Scott, of Ash Island, who represents the county of Northumberland in the Legislative Assembly. We believe he resided some years in this colony; subsequently he proceeded to India, where also he remained some time. Many of his poems have in them traces of his life in the East. Thus, in the present volume, we have "The Village of the Dead," and "The Demon's Bath"—the first an illustration of the dreary choice of life given to the Hindoo sick who have been carried by their friends to the Ganges to die; and the second, the poetical embodiment of a legend of a beautiful demon that was washed pure of her original foulness in the Kurum Nâssa, by an inferior angel of good who had fallen in love with her—but not without leaving the communicable stain of her origin in the waters ever afterwards. Mr. Scott's successive publications are "Lelio and other poems," "Love in the Moon," "Thomas à Becket and other poems," "A Poet's Children," and "Pathways between Two Worlds."

The last of these volumes receives its title from a poem, more of a metaphysical character than any other, divided into four parts, and extending over one hundred and thirty pages. "The subjects treated of include the Immortaliy of the Soul; the idea of a Providence as exhibited in the beliefs and ceremonies of the Old Word; and the Argument for the Truth of Christianity, as supplying the acknowledged deficiences of those ancient religions." The first part argues the soul's immortality, from the commonest conditions of earthly existence—the humiliating pressure of human wants—the phenomena in the supply of food—the necessity for memory and hope—every obstacle, obligation, and incident of life; and proceeds by investigating the nature of organic change in the material universe, and the necessity for a "hidden sustaining power." The argument derived from the indestructibility of matter is then taken up, and poetically illustrated, and the offices of matter in the education and government of man are suggestively discussed. In conclusion, the question of beasts possessing souls is entertained and disposed of, and the essential difference in man pointed out. As a specimen, we extract the following passage, descriptive of the mind's power to explore the past and the future

> Eden! e'en there thy mind her glance can cast,
> Sweeping away the long-encumb'ring past,
> And whilst this bank supports thy limbs, can weave
> A fancied chaplet for the brow of Eve,
> Whose beauties (if the tale be true) attest
> That God's last work is fairer than the rest.
> Or, if thou will'st, thy eager thought can climb
> Up the dark heights of intercepting time,
> And view that awful scene, *when suns and moons*
> *Shall die away from heaven as passing tunes*,
> And the last star, like torch-ray on a hearse,
> Shall light the pall that wraps the universe.

The second part carries the soul, admitted to be immortal, through the vicissitudes of the world, deals with the imperfections of conscience as a guide, and exhibits the harmony between the longing for, and the efficiency of, a superior intelligence such as in all ages has been supposed to exist. The existence of Deity is considered in the light of science and human experience; and the proof is made irresistible by metaphysical deductions, the evidence of man's consciousness of God supplied by all ages in the works dedicated to his varied name, the rites of all heathen nations, including the Australian, and the texture of all creeds. This part concludes with a comparison of the old pagan creeds, shewing the fragmentary truth imparted to them by the nature of man, along with their fallibility and insufficiency.

The third part is occupied with the history of religion from the beginning of the world, objectively considered, showing the vital influence of Christianity in subduing military barbarism, and moderating the designs of political power. But still the character of the Christian was full of deformity.

> To many hearts the day-star rose in vain;
> Worst subjects of a king most fit to reign,
> They stretch'd the gentlest and most pure of creeds
> To cloak false thoughts and cover bloody deeds.

The fruition of Christian love would cure all; and the world will yet learn to copy the character of its Redeemer.

> As love must form the clasp of social ties,
> So without love all worship starves and dies;
> Here is the spell that, mutter'd heavenward, bids
> The eyes of Hope lift up their weary lids:
> 'Tis learnt with ease, though subtle wits may pore
> On misty maps of metaphysic lore,
> And, patient, strive to climb, with giddy brains,
> Some theologic height that mocks their pains;
> And though "Faith rests on Reason"—*that* must ask
> The hand of Love to ease it of its task.

The fourth and concluding part of Mr. Scott's poem is confined to the history of man under the influence of religion. The different phases of the Christian's life are illustrated by memorable events in the progress of civilisation, and some passages in the treatment of this portion of his subject are, in our judgment, the finest efforts of the author. We shall only copy the description of the temptation in the wilderness, and the poet's reasonings on the permissive character and peculiar miraculousness of that awful trial.

> Upon a mountain in Judea's land,
> Behold—nay, shrink not! two dim figures stand—
> Describe them!—that were vain: thy sense can tell
> *Which one is Heaven, and which embodied Hell.*
> "From frozen climes athwart the burning zones,
> O'er all the nations, and on all the thrones,
> I'll set thee up supreme; but first bow down
> To me thy lord—from me receive the crown!"
> The demon spake. God-like the God replies,
> Nor yet the baffled fiend despairing flies.
> He offer'd all ambitious earth could want,
> And, knew he not, when offering, he could grant!
> Knew not to whom he spake!—Why tempting cast
> Before a mortal's choice, a prize so vast!
> Why seek an end without a hope to gain?—
> One, too, so wise, though often wise in vain!
> Alas! he thought upon his early hold,
> Which time but strengthened while it rendered old,
> O'er man, God's greatest work, and dared to try
> *The human passions mix'd in Deity!*
> Think not, that man to him, th' arch-fiend, was sold,
> Beyond the reach of power, the lure of gold,
> And that the streaming cross and and Godhead's grave
> Was Heaven's price paid to Hell, and loosed the slave.
> Thus far we know. The Almighty Lord of all,
> Not yet had sworn this awful power should fall,
> But let it grow so high, the only flood
> To drown destruction was celestial blood.
>
> Nor hath he yet vouchsafed that foe to kill,
> In the long fight which Good hath waged with Ill;
> So now, for human sin, God views each crime
> Not in itself alone, and done in time,
> But as an act in that great war which shows
> To angel eyes which side the mortal chose.
> Soldier, that wavering serv'st the fiend who fell!
> Without a crime desert the cause of hell,
> Enlist thy soul, and count thy life as dross,
> To advance the banner of the bloody cross!
>
> Is this dread evil yet what it hath been?
> Or do we fear it not, because not seen?
> Hot for some deed that shames the bashful day,
> What, wayward sinner, would thy passion say,
> If thou couldst pierce the mortal mists that hide
> *A shape of blasted grandeur by thy side,*
> *Signing thee on* to snatch the adulterous kiss,
> And pawn salvation for a passing bliss!
> Or when, like evil bird, half stretch'd to fly,
> Hangs on thy lips th' imperfect perjury.
> If thou could'st see the Demon bending wait
> For the false breath, th' eternal stamp of fate,
> As o'er thy soul he scatters from his store
> A thousand lies to sanctify one more,
> Would'st thou not start with horror in each limb,
> *And clutch thy heart to keep it safe from him!*
>
> Yet would that sight more scare thee than the sense
> That to thy soul, through all its moral fence
> A spirit had passed in, and more and more
> Was worming its slow passage to the core,
> To spread out thence, and interfuse the whole
> *Till man and demon made a single soul—*
> Though matter may not interpenetrate
> Its neighbouring matter, such may be the fate
> Of things impalpable, where two may swell,
> Without extension, to one simple Hell.

We have now given the reader some idea of the scope and aim of this fine poem, and the preceding extracts will afford a fair sample of the manner in which the work is executed. We shall pass on to the rest of the volume.

The miscellaneous poems illustrate the widely-directed, unsatisfied inquisitiveness of the poet's mind. The piled up carnage of the battle-field, and its terrible chapters of instruction for human pride and power; the Edens that are lost anew in those broken threads of life—the beautiful gardens of youthful passion that are desolated for ever—the lofty temples of ambition there crushed to atoms—his eye sees all the multifold wreck beneath the hideous flapping of the vulture's wings. Astronomic science, and the "dim religious light" of Grecian mythology, mingle strangely with apocryphal speculation in his λογος of the stars.

> Centres sought out by worlds (which, round them turning,
> Wander for ever on, though burning
> With love ungratified for a near embrace—
> That which would blast them as the maid of old
> Was ashes in the touch of Jove), they hold
> Their stations as the starting-points of space,
> Sky-marks of aged Time's continuous marches,
> While for their silent home the infinite ether arches.

The common mournful sound of "the passing bell" comes upon his ear with a varied eloquence of the multitudinous world.

> 'Mid those tones of discord wrung
> From weak nature overstrung;
> Heard above the lone heart-throbbings,
> Heard above the sighs and sobbings,
> Hark! with glad and earnest voice
> Cries that bell again, rejoice
> For emancipated man.
> Chains of earth long time they bore:
> They are freed, and gone before,
> Follow ye who can?

Iscariot is to him a universal presence. The arch-traitor, the object of all accusing eyes, is an ensanguined type of the Christian's living and daily-acted treason, through the "in-rolling voices" of eternity.

> Shall ever more upbraiding cry
> On him, as we do now,
> *And dash their infinite reply*
> *Into his ears, "'Tis thou!"*
> While ever to his view shall rise
> A blood-stained face with gentle eyes.
> So be it—and with brow
> On which self-knowledge casts no glow,
> We turn and cry, "It *should* be so!"
> With *him* it should be—and we see
> No Judas in our fold,
> Yet make we Gold our god, while he
> Betrayed a God for gold.
> * * *
> We live, and would live—gold the end
> And life the enabling mean.
> Wealth makes morality its friend,
> And, if religion's seen
> To bend at periodic prayer,
> We are full-arm'd, and none may dare
> To lift the gilded screen,
> And, with ungracious prying, find
> The decent vice that hides behind.

Then we find him plunging into the hopeless depths of a London vagrant's misery. He comes upon a despairing wretch in a damp gateway in the bitter bleakness of a March midnight,—

> A man of tatters and of grief,
> Resolved from fate to force relief;
> Houseless, shameless, without a bond
> On earth, and not a fear beyond—
> So now for liberty from life!
> And to his throat the open knife
> He holds with a bitter cry,
> As if to execrate the past,
> When all it taught is summ'd at last
> In the desire to die.

The suicide in thought yet stops his impious hand, still linked by the sympathies of his nature to a world that disowns him, and casts himself back amidst the denying multitude—back to those frightful stews of wretchedness where his tottering reason can grasp no possible means of comfort, and in the future no single ray of earthly hope—

> Back to his rags and misery,
> To his naked bed 'mid starving men,
> To the depths of a fever-haunted den,
> To the filth of a human stye!

And still the unholy cry for death goes up through this festering mass of desolate existence,

> From women and wild-hearted men
> Whom hunger hath made tame;

and the mystery to the mind of the poet remains unsolved. Several poems embalm incidents of individual life in the Crimean war. A soldier gathers violets on the battle-field and sends them in a letter to his sweetheart in England, and the next letter is written by a comrade's hand and conveys a lock of lifeless hair. There is a Grecian beauty in these coruscations of martial sentiment. Besides the Indian stories alluded to in the opening of this notice, the pieces at the end of the volume include a romaunt of Anglo-Saxon history embracing the chief scenes in the life of Edwin, king of Northumbria, which is very finely sustained, with a true perception of the poetical elements in the story.

"Pathways between Two Worlds" is a book of rare beauty, and will be read with equal delight by the more fanciful and the more philosophic students of poetry. The first will find a treasure in the passion-pictures and the delicate breathings of sentiment, the historic images and the glimpses of storied superstition with which the book abounds; and the latter will be led on through the pages of the principl poem by the subtile vein of metaphysical inquiry, which pervades it. Mr. Scott's versification is soft sweet, and flowing, without the harmoniousness impairing its strength. Though the style and phraseologic texture are very unlike Campbell's, the reading of the longer poem often reminds us of the *Pleasures of Hope*, in its melody of numbers.

WAVERLEY SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A special general meeting of the members of this institution was held at the municipal council chamber, Waverley, on Friday evening, for the purpose of electing a vice-president, and of receiving a report from the building committee. The chair was filled by Mr. St. Julian, as president of the institution. The late vice-president, Mr. C. J. Smithers, has resigned his post, it was stated, in consequence of his having left the district. In accepting this resignation, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Smithers for his aid in establishing the Waverley School of Arts, and for his services as vice-president thereof. This was moved by Mr. C. Browne, seconded by Mr. Birrell, and carried unanimously. Mr. Outridge then proposed that Mr. James Vickery be elected vice-president. This proposition, having been seconded by Mr. St. Julian, jun., was also carried unanimously. The meeting next went into the consideration of the building committee's report. This, which was read by Mr. Outridge, the acting secretary of that committee, recommended the adoption of a design which had been submitted by Mr. James Cowlishaw. The design was that of a very handsome two-storied stone building, containing a lecture hall forty feet by twenty-four, a reading-room twenty-four feet long. Three large rooms for classes or committee meetings, and two rooms (below the reading-room) for the residence of the person who should be in charge of this building. The estimated cost of this building was £1050, exclusive of the architect's commission, but inclusive of all other expenses. The committee estimated the cost however, in one way and another, at about £1200. Although this was an outlay considerably beyond that originally contemplated, it was earnestly recommended as being, in the true sense, economical; inasmuch as such a building, besides thoroughly providing for the wants of the institution, would be the means of yielding some income. For instance, the hall might be let for meetings of the municipal council, and for concerts, public meetings, &c. About £140 had already been subscribed or promised, although, as yet, but few members had exerted themselves in soliciting subscriptions. It was estimated that if members would but "put their shoulders to the wheel," a large amount might be raised even by direct subscriptions, and it was understood that to the extent, at all events, of £400, the amount thus subscribed would be supplemented by an equal grant from the Government; and in case of necessity other means of raising money, such as a fancy bazaar or concert, might be resorted to. Mr. Boucher moved and Mr. Thornborough seconded the adoption of this report, and an award of thanks to the building committee, individually and collectively, for their exertions. After a few remarks from Mr. Walter Smith, Mr. Browne, and others, this resolution was unanimously adopted. Before and during the discussion, the plans had been passed round the room, and examined by every member present. Mr. Birrell next proposed and Mr. Hornby seconded a series of resolutions appointing a new building committee and defining their powers. This committee was to consist of the president and vice-president for the time being, of trustees, and of Messrs. R. Watkins, C. Browne, and J. Outridge. It was proposed that it should have the entire conduct of the work, &c., and should continue to act until the building should be so far completed as to be occupied for the purposes of the institution, when its functions should wholly cease and determine. These resolutions were agreed to without dissent, and the meeting broke up. It was announced from the chair that the first monthly meeting for mutual instruction would be held at the Council Chamber, on Monday evening, when original papers, on "Self-Education," on "Jerusalem," and on "The Birth of Nations," would be read. Also, that the second meeting of the debating class would be held in the reading-room, on Thursday next; subject —"Is State-aid necessary to the support of religion."

THE WEATHER.—From about three o'clock on Saturday morning until the same hour on Sunday morning the vicinity of Wollongong was visited by a succession of most soaking showers of rain. This supply of moisture has been most anxiously prayed for by dairymen and grain-growers, and will have a most beneficial effect on those pursuits.—*Illawarra Mercury.*

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Dickinson and a special jury of twelve.

WANT V. THE SYDNEY CORPORATION.

This was a suit under the Sydney Water Act of 1853, and the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, to recover compensation for certain land belonging to the plaintiff, at Botany, which the defendants had taken possession of and had used for the purposes of the first named Act, and for injuries resulting to other portions of plaintiff's property by reason of such possession and use of the defendants. A sum of £223 4s. 5d. had been paid into Court by the Corporation, and the issue was whether the plaintiff had sustained loss to a greater amount than this. Damages were laid in the declaration at £2000.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Darvall, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen for the defendants.

The jury found it necessary, in order to understand the case, that they should view the ground, and this view occupied the greater portion of the day.

The trial did not terminate.

BANCO COURT.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

BATE V. LITHGOW.

This was an action for general services as an accountant, and for special services as defendant's agent in the purchase of land. Pleas—never indebted, and payment.

Mr. Faucett appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Butler for the defendant.

Plaintiff's case was that he had been specially employed by defendant to purchase some 400 or 500 acres of land, at the North Shore, under an agreement that he should be at liberty to take about twenty acres for himself, at cost price. He had made the purchase at £4 an acre. He had attended meetings about road, &c., and had performed other services in connection with this property. But he had been only allowed to take twelve acres and a half, and had been charged a pound an acre above cost price for it. His services as an accountant consisted in his going to defendant's house once a week, and making up the accounts of the household expenditure, &c., with other services of like nature. This he had done for three years, but had ceased to do it in consequence of having quarrelled with one of defendant's servants, a man named Mooney. There had been no agreement to pay for these services, and it was contended that they had been sufficiently remunerated by a present of £15, which defendant had once made to the plaintiff, and by the advantages which the latter had derived from being allowed to purchase part of the North Shore property at cost price. The extra charge had been for surveying, and an I.O.U. had been taken on it, but not enforced. The evidence was in many respects contradictory. The plaintiff claimed £150 for his three years' service as accountant. Strong reliance was placed by defendant's counsel upon this fact, that plaintiff, while he had this claim, had sought to borrow money from defendant without saying a word about the claim. Plaintiff's explanation of this was, that defendant was such a lover of money that it was imprudent to urge any such claim at that juncture.

Verdict for the defendant.

JURORS FINED.

Messrs. James Macnamara and Alfred Mitchell were each fined £5 for not attending to serve as jurors.

HAYES V. MORRISON.

This was an action for the seduction of plaintiff's daughter and servant, Harriet Goodsell Hayes. Pleas—not guilty, and that Harriet Goodsell Hayes was not at the time of her seduction and accouchment the daughter and servant of the plaintiff.

Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dalley for the defendant.

The trial of this case did not terminate.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

JURY COURT.—Special Juries of Twelve.—Want v. the Mayor and others, part heard; Watson v. Egan and another.

BANCO COURT.—Hayes v. Morrison, part heard; Moore v. Brooker; Davis v. M'Cooke; Long v. O'Dowd; Abbott v. Panton; Hilder and another v. Mitchell.

IN EQUITY.—Before the Primary Judge, at 11 a.m. Radford v. Duguid and others, for judgment. Motions and petitions: Wilshire and others v. Dearin, further directions and costs; Newton and others v. Eales and others, hearing on bill and answer.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—O'Dowd v. Lackey, to settle report of purchase; Murnane v. Murnane, to settle minutes; Street and others v. Cooper and others, to tax costs.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

MONDAY.

THE jury causes entered for to-day were postponed by consent until next sittings in consequence of the absence of counsel and witnesses.

CAUSE LIST FOR THIS DAY (TUESDAY).

JURY LIST.

3914. Marshall v. Sawyer
3068. Earl v. Pindar
4023. Windred v. Kain

CAUSE LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

2947. Edwards v. Arnold
2948. Bartlett v. Cohen
3243. Robinson v. M'Kellar
4249. Poole v. Municipal Council
3385. Waitfield v. Merrill and another
3394. O'Neill v. Mooney
3395. M'Caffrey v. Wells
3396. M'Caffrey v. Goddard
3397. O'Neill v. Brown
3400. Smith and others v. Fenwick
3414. Cohen v. Bartlett
3410. Moss v. Carr
3418. Norton (trustee) v. Boyd
3424. O'Brien v. Pepperty
3426. Tackey v. Taylor
3430. Pianaday v. Binnie
3338. Nestor v. Dowling
3439. Frekes v. Jones
3442. Anderson and another v. Lawless
3443. Maloney v. Graham
3448. Warren v. Kingston
3449. Burton v. Sinclair
3460. Hipwood v. Whalan
3461. Bayliss v. Walton
3465. Warren v. Jones.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Charles Nash, a special meeting was held, and two debts were proved.

In the estate of Edward Burgess, a special meeting under an order for examination. His Honor examined insolvent as to property at Newtown, and to two mortgages thereupon.

In the estate of Frederic King, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of William Brown, a second meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of Alexander Mann, a single meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Charles Munn, a first meeting. Two debts were proved, and insolvent was directed to file a statement of his receipts and expenditure for the twelve months preceding the sequestration of his estate.

In the estate of Robert Wallace, a first meeting. Nothing done.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, 15.—Examination *in re* George A. Lloyd and Co., 11. Henry Woodward, William Hayward, Ehud Gale, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 16.—Halkett and Brown, first, 11. George L. Wilson and Co., adjourned special for examination, 11.

Thursday, 17.—William E. Potts, special, under a Judge's order, for examination, 2. *At Bathurst*, Samuel B. Sergeant, second, 11.

Friday, 18.—John Amess, adjourned examination, 11. Robert Wallace, special, under a Judge's order, for examination, 12. William Thompson, adjourned single, 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, and Messrs. G. Hill, Warburton, Ross, Lucas, Oatley, and Lyons.

Thirteen persons convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, were severally sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Mary Kane, found guilty of having, in a public place, made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned one month. Mary Cohen, for a similar offence, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned two months; and Catherine Egan was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned three months.

Eliza Burns and Mary Ann Redmond, idle and disorderly persons, found loitering in the streets at unseasonable hours, were sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

John Bennett was charged with having unlawfully and indecently assaulted Mary Jane Smart, a child of the age of eight years, and in consequence whereof she is now diseased. The evidence is of course unfit for publication; and the offence is aggravated by the fact that the prisoner is stepfather to the victim of his lust. Committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Margaret Fanell was charged with having assaulted Ann Hunter. Prosecutor deposed that on Saturday morning she and defendant were drinking together until they had "a bit of a row;" defendant threw a bucket of water over her, struck her with a bottle on the head, turned her out of the house, followed her with a bar of iron and therewith struck her a blow on the forehead, which knocked her down, inflicting a wound from which she bled profusely; the neighbours prevented further violence, and brought a policeman to take defendant away. To pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Margaret Macpherson was found guilty of having assaulted Ann Fanell. Complainant deposed that on Saturday morning she and defendant had some angry words, and that defendant struck her with a jug over the eye. Defendant alleged that the complainant knocked her down, which, however, was denied. To pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Mary Bellamy was summarily convicted of having stolen a pair of trousers, the property of Thomas Spencer, of George-street, clothier, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three calendar months.

John M'Cormick appeared on summons to show cause why he should not be committed to prison for contempt in failing to comply with an order of Court for the payment of 10s. weekly for the support of his illegitimate child; and, having no cause to show, was committed to gaol until the sum now due upon the order be paid.

Michael Dolohunty and Richard Croxon, publicans, were fined 5s. each for Sunday trading.

William Thornton, found guilty of being the keeper of a ferocious dog, which has a habit of attacking persons on the highway, was sentenced to pay 10s. penalty, and 13s. costs, or to be imprisoned seven days.

Mary Eccles, for having made use of language calculated to incite Frances Bradshaw to commit a breach of the peace, was ordered to pay 20s. penalty, and 3s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Several persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 10s. for sundry violations of the Police Act—allowing animals to stray in the streets, or obstructing the footways.

ON AUSTRALIAN GRASS BURNING.

EVERY new country affords new subjects for study and contemplation. The above heading is one of these. Letters have been written—all sorts of logic expounded—on the propriety or impropriety, the necessity and impolicy, of colonial grass burning; but we have never seen the matter discussed in a practical and impartial manner. In the British Parliament, Lord John Russell once proposed legislating on this subject, taking his stand on the reports of Count Streleski in the year 1841. "I remark," said his lordship, "that Count Streleski deprecates the practice of burning grasses and plants on the pasture lands of New South Wales, as destructive, not only to the herbage, but also to the powers of re-production. That practice ought to be checked:—first, by making the injurious effects known; and second, by imposing fines, &c." At the same time observing, that it might not be, in all cases, practicable to enforce the provisions of such Acts, but it would tend to shew—the opinion of *the Government!*

Oh, John, John, you were as far mystified on this subject as when the country discovered that you were conglomerated at the Conferences of Vienna. How could you prevent the native darkies from hunting, and firing the grass? They would so carry on in defiance of law and gospel; nor all the Imperial Acts, nor all the Acts of Councils whether in Buckingham Palace or Sydney Government House, could compel bullock drivers to extinguish their camping-hearth logs—hopeless their reform. Would not flock owners wink at the deeds of their shepherds, when old grass was in some way burnt down in order to make young feed for their famishing charges; and settlers would care little indeed for the opinion of a British Ministry, rightly thinking that they themselves were the most competent judges in the case at issue.

Once upon a time, the collective wisdom at Westminster assembled, took it into their most sagacious noddles, that they would pass an Act prohibiting the burning of heath or heather on the Scottish hills, as they fallaciously reasoned that such moor burnings tended greatly to destroy the breeding of *game* in that game country; which game their honorables and notables were accustomed to claim as their own especial privilege to shoot and bag on every twelfth of August, under what was called the Game Act, especially passed in favour of the twice 2000 for whom the world and all in it was made and *preserved;* unless, indeed, when these servants of Satan—the poachers—intruded at least a week sooner, and carried away a goodly number of the best of the birds. But the councils of the wise are often turned into folly, and the members were fain to take their words again, as we lately had an excellent opportunity of observing in a certain House—at an assembly not less dignified in some of their own estimations—somewhere in Macquarrie-street North. Soon the birds became sickly; they did not hatch, or, if any brought forth young, the coveys soon disappeared or died. Sheep also were seized with some unknown disease, and game got scarce. A few flock-owners, possessed of common sense (a quality not always found in representatives), well knowing the causes, burned occasional patches in defiance of the law and its penalties. Thither the young grouse readily resorted. An old gamekeeper took the hint, and informed his lordship that the disease which killed the birds was called an Act of Parliament—and a very bad disease it sometimes is, not to be found in medical nosology. So the Moorburn Act was repealed, in as far as February and March were the tolerated months, which afterwards passed to any time, and the law became obsolete.

Ask any shepherd at what period of the year do sheep most ferquently go astray, and he will tell you it is July and August, the months most dreaded by overseers and all parties interested in wool-growing. The animals ramble, not from any inherent disposition, but from a most irresistible craving after fresh feeding. They are sure to be found on some spring green ridge, joyously partaking of wholesome food and physic at the same time. Seeing, then, that grass, when too long or too old, like heather, should be burned—wanted to know what times are the most suitable?

First, then, all grasses two years old or thereby, when dry and withering, ought to be consumed, as neither sheep, horses, or cattle will feed thereon. They may be observed picking up a scanty subsistence on some adjacent bare ridge, although, close by, is herbage from a foot to two feet high unnoticed, untouched, disregarded, fusionless stuff, as Sandy termed the bush hay of his hostler.

Secondly, grass should not be fired until its seeds are shed. On early soils and warm situations some varieties of grasses ripen their seeds in January and February or March at farthest. These shed their seeds under the influences of shaking westerly winds; and July, August, and September may be considered the fitting times, varying according to the latitude and elevation; for the colder a district, even so much later ought to be the grass burning. It is the common and correct remark that early burnt grasses do not spring up the fastest. Frosts injure the exposed germs, which are perished through want of their proper blanketting—the old herbage.

Thirdly, on lofty hills and deep glens, some grasses require a year or two for maturing their seeds. These will not burn until the hot summer suns dry up their moisture and juices. In this case, as they seldom feel the withering frosts, January and February is considered the best months for combustion; and the aid of a smart breeze is then required to make a clean sweep. These afford the best winter food for sheep, and good managers will endeavour to have portions of their runs allotted for both seasons, viz., growing young summer pastures, and the fully as necessary supply of fresh winter herbage. But why burn the grass at all? asked one of your sage and no doubt well informed citizens, in one of the daily newspapers some years ago, when profoundly commenting on the death of many cattle, during a northern draught in 1856—"Why don't the settlers give their beeves straw and hay? Why burn the *peoples grass?*" Fodder is not given to eat for the same reason that porter and ale is not offered as drink, because stockowners have not got any. As for the people's grass, do some of them intend to go a grazing, like a mad king of Babylon? The term is never distinctly defined by those who use that word—the *People*. All words and terms are either to be expressed or understood. The more a proposition may be misunderstood, the more likely it is supposed to be understood; and if not understood at all, then probably so much the better for the reputation of the proposer's understanding. We have read of darkness that could be felt—perhaps some of our learned pundits will show us darkness visible. So much for a clear definition and perspicuity. Well, sober or not sober citizens, old grass like old wood is only fit for fuel. Why, gentlemen, the runs would soon be overrun with fallen trees, rotting bark, dead timber, broken branches, and other bush exuviæ, if not consumed occasionally with fire—besides the additional benefit of destroying snakes, death adders, centipedes, and numerous other vermin, which harbour in or about hollow logs and fallen timber.

Two divisions of stockholders are more immediately interested in grass burning—namely, the owners of cattle runs, and those flockowners who are not overstocked. The others, having no grasses to burn, nothing to burn, or which will burn, have burnt their fingers, and more, long since; and their stations are about as bare of ovine grasses as an old threadbare coat of its napping. And be it remembered, once for all, that as long as the old grasses remain undecomposed, no young successions will ever renew the pastures. The old must not only die, but be crumbled into dust, ere ever fresh renovations spring up. With a few dry days, a hot sun, and a brisk breeze, fire effects this decomposition precipitately, leaving a sooty residuum as fresh top dressings to the young plants.

Fire is a good servant, but a bad master, says the proverb. The grass-burns of Victoria, in 1851, will almost bear a comparison with the conflagration of Mirimachi in 1824. Those of New South Wales, in February, 1857, were also the most general of any in that colony's records.

What a fearful situation, to find yourself chased by a torrent of living flames, lashing forward on the wings of a smart breeze blowing at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour. The speed of fleet horses have not always been able to rescue themselves and riders from a fiery fate—as many sad tales have mournfully announced. In such a dread dilemma, the practice of American hunters under like circumstances is strongly recommended. Gallop forward with the wind and outstrip the flames. Then, dismounting, set fire to the grass at your feet; when once in full blaze, it will advance ahead as fast as the rearward will follow; keep as close to your own grass-burn as the heat will admit. Mercy! look behind. You resemble a salamander in the midst of flames. The red devouring fire fearfully, fiercely, rushes on like the furies with their ten thousand excited snakes—eagerly, madly, hastening to enfold you in their scorching embraces. The smoke nearly suffocates, the heat almost overpowers all vital functions, and your steed is often excessively restive.

Up the flames rapidly advance to the place where your match was first applied. What a sudden check and change! The fuel is spent which fed the destroyer, and the blaze evanishes like an aerial meteor, or is extinguished like the snuff of a farthing candle. Far to the right, left, and in front, the fire-waves diverge, and roll away. Like a black smoking waste appear all the plains, as if some volcanic eruption had suddenly burst forth, and desolated the whole circumjacent country.

Next to the necessity of saving life arises the desire to preserve property. One or two plough-furrows drawn around a premises have often been the effective means of checking grass burns, and of saving houses and crops. They may be drawn so that one will half overlap the other, or as concentric rings at intermediate distances.

Perhaps, the state of the grasses and heat of the season might forewarn the prudent, so as to draw such circumvallations around their domiciles, as if anticipating any catastrophes of this nature. There would be wisdom in the act.

M. N. O.

THE MURDER NEAR BINDA.—CONFESSION OF THE MURDERESS.

(From the Goulburn Chronicle, November 9.)

WE briefly stated in our last that information had been given to the police stationed at Binda, that a settler named Thomas Monks, about sixty years of age, residing at Phil's River, some nine miles from Binda, had been killed by his wife, Ellen Monks, striking him on the head with a hammer, and that she afterwards burned the body. Official information since received confirms the statement, and we learn that the wretched woman, who is in charge of the police at Binda, has confessed her guilt. The following extract from a letter sent to the Chief Constable by District Constable Pagett, gives particulars of this shocking tragedy:—Writing from Binda, on the 6th instant, he says, "On the 2nd instant, about three o'clock p.m., I received information from one of Monks' daughters, that was living with Mrs. Lewis, at Jerrawa, that her mother had sent her to inform me that her father was gone 'crankey,' and I was to have a look-out for him; I was without any assistance; I told her that I would go and search for him as soon as one of the men came home; on the following day I went in search of him; when I was returning home near dark, I met James Berrill, James Croaker, Mary Monks, and Bridget Monks; they asked me if I had been to their house; I told them I had not, but that I had been searching for Monks; I asked them if he was found; and they then told me he was killed; I then said, Where? they said, 'at home; I said, 'Who killed him?' they said, 'her,' meaning their mother, and 'burnt him.' I then galloped away and found constable Poltick, and started at once to Longnose Creek, made a search, and found some small bones near the house, burnt to ashes. At daybreak the next morning (the 4th) I renewed my search, and after going into a waterhole and raking a short time, I found bones, flesh, and teeth; during that time I left Poltick at the house to watch over her (Mrs. Monks); after I found the teeth and flesh, I brought the two daughters before her and asked them when they last saw their father alive; they then told me all they had seen; I again searched the house; after doing so I removed her (Mrs. Monks) to Binda. I then went to Mr. Oakes, J.P., to report it, and get summonses. On the 5th, about 7 o'clock a.m., she (Mrs. Monks) called me to her room and confessed to me; I then went away to serve the summonses and renew my search, and found other bones and the hammer that she killed him with; when I returned home I went to Mr. Oakes, J.P., and requested he would come and take her declaration, which he did, as she was unable to be removed."

We subjoin a copy of the confession made by the murderess before Mr. Oakes:—

"Binda, November 5, 1859.

"I, Ellen Monks, of my own free will, without any threat or promise, now solemnly declare that, on Monday last, near daylight, I was sitting by the fire with my husband, trying to get him to bed, which I had done several times during the night, and on the last time I asked him he called me a bl—— wretch, and said "I will go to Limerick," meaning a public-house; with that I took a hammer that was by my side and struck him three times upon the head; I then pushed him into the fire; there were two sticks on the fire; I went outside and put some boughs upon his body, which was no time being consumed; I then, on the same morning, gathered what remains were in the fire-place into a bag, and threw them into a water hole close at hand. The hammer now before me is the hammer I killed my husband with.

her
"ELLEN x MONKS.
mark.

"Taken before me this 5th day of November, 1859, at Binda. JOHN LEIGH OAKES, J.P.

Witness—John Pagett."

It appears that there were in the house on the night in question, besides Monks and his wife, two of their daughters, and an old woman, the mother of Mrs. Monks. One of the daughters was awakened by a very offensive smell, and she woke the other, on getting up they saw the fire burning, and what they took to be the knee of their father sticking out of it; their mother told them if they said anything about it she would burn them too. They state that next day they told a neighbour, and requested her to send for the police, but she doubted their story. On the Wednesday, Mrs. Monks sent in word to the police that Monks was cranky, and wandering in the bush, in consequence of which Paget went to search for him. On returning he met the daughters as above stated, and learned of the murder from them. The object of Mrs. Monks in starting the idea that her husband was wandering in the bush was no doubt to allay suspicion, and lead to the belief that he had perished in his wanderings. It is stated that the murderess threw portions of the flesh of her husband to the dogs, but evidence of this is not at present before us. It appears when the police first went to her house, she was composedly smoking her pipe, and so far from exhibing any alarm, invited them to sit down and have a cup of tea. It is reported, however, that since her apprehension she has refused to take food, designing to destroy herself by starvation, and that she is consequently in a very weakly state. It seems that Monks had for some time past been drinking hard, and the whole circumstances connected with the family show a sad state of immorality. Mrs. Monks, it is stated, is about fifty years of age. She will be brought into Goulburn in a day or two, when an inquiry will be held by the District Coroner, and further particulars connected with this painful matter disclosed.

FIRE AT THE BLUE BELL, ERSKINE-STREET.—WARNING TO SERVANTS.—On Friday last, about ten o'clock in the evening, as one of the female servants was engaged in sorting some linen, she incautiously placed the candle close to the mosquito curtains of a bed, in which were two of Mr. Longford's children. The curtain instantly ignited, and, had it not been for the presence of mind of the elder of the children (eight years of age) in dragging his brother out of bed and giving the alarm to the household, serious results must have occurred; but, fortunately, the little boy was awake, and, by thus giving timely warning, was the means of saving both his brother and infant sister from a fearful death, and his father's property from being destroyed. The little fellow himself was severely scorched, and the servant's hands and arms very much burnt. Mr. Longford and one of his friends succeeded in extinguishing the flames in a few minutes.

SCARLET FEVER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I am at present in attendance, with two of my professional brethren, upon a family which has suffered a sad bereavement from scarlet fever. The youngest in the nest has been taken away, and two others have been hovering for some days between life and death. One little fellow caught the disease at school from a playmate, who having suffered from the fever, had been allowed to resume his studies while his skin was peeling off, or in a process of desquamation.

This is, according to the most learned authorities, experience and extensive research, the period at which the complaint is most catching; and when dropsy and the other intractable sequelæ of scarlet fever are most likely to affect those who have recently suffered from it. Parents and the guardians of scholastic establishments will therefore do well to act upon this hint. Had ordinary precautions been taken, my poor little patients would probably not have undergone a large amount of suffering, and those who are now in tears would have had no cause for sorrow. Those who have had the complaint should be compelled to keep aloof from their companions for at least two months after complete convalescence. We have a quarantine law for shipboard, why not adopt one for our shore arrangements? I have children of my own, and have no wish to see the flowers bloom upon their graves.

Verbum sap., &c.,

M. D.

A VOICE FROM THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The casual observer, who is apt to designate all Australian scenery and occurrences as marked by sameness, may be made aware that each month brings to the student of nature a fresh variety, not only in the vegetable but in the animal kingdom, to admire and observe. Not more surely does he reckon on the expanding of certain flowers in their season than the appearance or disappearance of certain birds and insects. Even the larger animals acknowledge the same laws. Nor are these changes confined to the migrations of autumn or spring, but are, if less perceptible, prevalent throughout the whole year. As one who has observed, and, as Cap'n Cuttle would say, "made a note of it," I propose at the end of each month to lay before your readers some gleanings from Nature's Court Journal, and to chronicle the fashionable arrivals and departures, with other matters likely to interest those who are lovers of nature. Having suffered September to pass by, I yet return to it as the opening month of interest to the botanist and naturalist.

SEPTEMBER.—Birds begin to sing. The cuckoo utters its cry unceasingly of a night in a tone as though the evening air had given him a sore throat and hoarseness. The beautiful [illegible] shrieks in the forest, and the wonga wonga, or blue pigeon, [illegible] during the night. The traveller is startled by the peculiar cry of the whip-bird; the plumage of this bird is nearly black in the male, bronzed with green across the scapula; in the female, inclining to dark grey; the crest extending from the bill over the summit of the head to the neck is elevated at pleasure, and is a fine black, as also the fan tail; the bill is powerful. This bird frequents the brush land, and is generally seen on or near the ground—is bold and fearless.

The bell bird is almost silent, and very retired. Other birds offer up their

"Low, perpetual hymn."

The brush wallabi has young. White cockatoos fly over fields of springing grain. The wheat in the warmer parts is showing quite green.

Stocks of parroquets and leatherheads, or friar birds, fly [illegible]. Curlews wail.

Indigo blooming. Clymatis wreaths the forest trees with [illegible]. White everlasting, and white flounced rush, add beauty to the woods.

A white butterfly, with dark edges to its winds, and a [illegible] brown night moth, are the only winged insects yet visible, excepting the large fly.

Black cockatoos occasionally leave the gullies, and are now [illegible] devouring the large grubs which obtain in the eucalypti. [illegible] beautiful solanum occasionally met with; shrub rises hardly three feet from the ground, each branch terminating in a cluster of bell-shaped purple blossoms; whole plant, stems and both sides of leaves, armed with red spines; bears a yellow berry, yet unripe, about half the size of a hen's egg.

OCTOBER.—Satin-bird has made its appearance; cries loudly at dawn. The lory has begun to visit us. Met with a whip-bird's nest; it was placed on the ground, composed of mould and grass, damp and heating, lined with fine dry grass and an inner layer of dry leaves; it was entered through an aperture in the side. Immense flocks of parrokeets give animation to the forests. [illegible] lizards or small iguanos found basking in the sun. The ticks [illegible] very troublesome. This curious little creature is peculiar to the warm parts of the country, but is widely obtained; it pierces the skin with a sharp proboscis, and, if not soon extracted, will bury the head and foremost claws beneath the cuticle, causing an irritating swelling to rise; they are removed with difficulty, and are extremely tenacious of their possession, a drop of turpentine applied a minute before extracting the tick is said to prevent its injecting the poison which causes such inflammation. If not removed it proves fatal to dogs, cats, and even pigs.

The number of flowers are almost dazzling this month, among other the Pittosporum revolutum attracts the attention; it is thus described by "W. W."—"Leaves, elliptical [illegible], bluntish, under surface pubescent with resolute margins, panicules terminal, villous, disposed in aggregate [illegible], [illegible] yellow." There is a larger species in flower; the [illegible] larger, more divided and spread back, colour yellow, [illegible] pleasant than P. revolutum. Wooden pears full grown. A parasitical orchid in bloom, very fragrant. The farmers are planting maize and hoeing the potatoes. Larks abound in the fields. It is commonly reported that we have [illegible], an error that, could the believers in it only be transferred to some of our meadows, they would for ever correct. The ground and wood larks are also incubating and equally prodigal of song. Our game, *i. e.* snipe, quails, rails are found in the long grass, and are also employed with their nests.

The foregoing remarks have reference to the milder parts of the Blue Mountains. It is interesting to take a journey of upwards of a hundred miles to a region cold and English in its [illegible] apples, gooseberries, and ruddy-cheeked cottagers, yet our [illegible] for the month are found obeyed with very trivial deviations; and we should remark that the notes from which this paper was drawn up dates back from the present year to 1849, during which period a few days is the greatest variation which has been obtained.

In this colder district I find that in September the magpie, soldier-bird, curlew, and plover are incubating. The [illegible] found taking advantage of the spring rains, which cause frequent inundations, to change his abode from pond to pond. Swallows are building; and the diamond-bird, which began her labours last month, is again building, or perhaps those which were not so early now lay. The quail makes its appearance; the [illegible] butterfly is hatched. Manna falls from the peppermint eucalyptus; some flowers appear; among others, the buttercup and green wattle. For October we have a larger number of [illegible] among others, the admiral. The yellow land leech is found in damp places. Larks build and sing; snipes appear; quails more frequent. The soldier-bird's callow brood are [illegible] and leaving the nest. The ants are sending off their young swarms as the domestic bee. This is an interesting time to the student of nature: he finds much to interest, and to lead from "Nature up to nature's God." Among our October flowers we chronicle the orchidæ, snapdragon, two varieties of wild geraniums, clymatis, two varieties of nightshade, [illegible], the mangerette, or love-everlasting of the French; also, the large yellow everlasting.

L. A.

LOCKERS' SALARIES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Some months ago, I was impressed with the conviction that in a little time, not only would the locker's pay be increased, but his position more substantially recognised. I fancied that the process of purgation, so mercilessly applied, would, by-and-bye, restore to him that confidence he has never deserved to lose; but how true it is, that in the lowest deep there is a deeper still—and, instead of promotion, and consequent increase of salary, we find his prospects "growing small by degrees and beautifully less." Notwithstanding all this, it gives me sincere pleasure to be able to affirm that, of the twenty lockers awhile ago in office, the Lewis disclosures could only displace one, whose chief crime appeared to be a near relationship to the Stewarts; and yet, despite this test of approval, promotion, in the legitimate sense, has been steadily refused this deserving body of men, and persons placed over their heads, so thoroughly inexperienced, that few will ever look upon them, as the right men in the right places; but the other moves in higher quarters, the office was fitted to the man, not the man to the office. It was not enough to deprive the locker of the trifling emolument that attached to private [illegible], a thing after all of little worth, as it came in driblets, and only at intervals, like angels' visits, "few and far between;" nor was it enough to compel him to wear an *expensive uniform*, and to pay for it, out of a salary already reduced below all precedent, but the farther cruelty should be added, of withholding from him the salary that the Estimates for the present year seem to warrant him entitled to. As I must have recourse to figures to prove this fact, perhaps, Sir, you will permit me, at the same time, to show the reduction, proposed by the late Ministry, for the coming year:

	Amount of salary at present received.	Amount voted for 1859.	Amount required for 1860.
1 Locker	£275	£275	£275
2 ditto	250	250	[illegible]
3 ditto	195	225	[illegible]
4 ditto	195	205	[illegible]
5 ditto	190	195	[illegible]
6 ditto	185	195	[illegible]
7 ditto	185	190	[illegible]
8 ditto	185	185	[illegible]
9 ditto	185	185	[illegible]
10 ditto	185	185	[illegible]
11 ditto	165	185	[illegible]
12 ditto	165	185	[illegible]
6 acting ditto, each	165	165	[illegible]

Doubtless this strange irregularity may in some degree be explained away, but no amount of words, how plausible soever, can repair the wrong to the injured locker. Now, Sir, I will dare to say that, in all the round of public offices, you will hear of no such salaries as disgrace this department of the Customs, considering that they are received by men of thorough experience, years of servitude, and of tried integrity. Nor is there in the same round offices of higher trust than that confided to the locker. He is responsible for the safe custody of goods whose worth may be estimated—not by thousands, but by tens of thousands. Beside this, a very large portion of the money received into the Customs is paid upon documents, whether right or wrong, that bear the locker's signature. He is bound when required, to re-gauge, re-weigh, and re-examine every article of dutiable merchandise that may be received into bond, and to keep a set of books, that involve no trifling skill. It so happens, that in many of his duties, his only check can be his conscience; much therefore, must he ever depend upon the locker's self-respect, his honour and his honesty, and yet, the veriest copying clerk, in other offices, receives as much pay as he does. Here, Sir, permit me to add, that no matter how humble the man, or how elevated, whether high or low, if his employer wishes to make him honest and efficient, let him give a salary sufficiently liberal to shield him and his family from the countless miseries attendant upon want; and not strive to crush him, with efforts at economy, that can only go to prove him short-sighted and illiberal, or perhaps, as Poor Richard would say, penny wise and pound foolish. I am persuaded that if honourable gentlemen, who are privileged to shape the salaries for the estimates, would condescend to make themselves acquainted with the working of the several offices with which they have got to do, salaries would be more proportioned to the duties than at present. If they could be induced to give ample play to the finer feelings of the head and heart, I am sure they would not grudge a slight revision of the estimates, already prepared for 1860, in way of equalising salaries, by supplementing the figures as shown above, from No. 3 Locker downward, with only so much increase, as might enable the recipients to live in a manner becoming their position in life. Let these honourable gentlemen remember, that it is well to have a giant's strength, but cruelty to use it as a giant; and consistently with their high position, if sometimes they would visit public offices, and estimate the man's worth from his work, how great might be the boon to many at present unnoticed and unknown. There could then be no further wrongs they would perpetrate upon the Locker wrongs received at other hands.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

B. Y.

11th November.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE COURT.—Thursday: (Before Messrs. Keyes, Lockey, and Woodriff.) Robert Henry Moxham, lessee of the market, summoned Solomon Bowerman for a breach of the market regulations. Mr. Gould, who appeared for the complainant, produced a printed copy of the market bye-laws, and was proceeding to prove that they were, as required by law, painted on a board fixed in the market-place, when Mr. Lyons, on behalf of the defendant, objected to the line of evidence entered upon, demanding that the original document containing the bye-laws signed by the Commissioners, should be produced. After some discussion, and the adjournment of the Court for a quarter of an hour to enable Mr. Gould to obtain the paper required, as he was unable to find it, the Bench ruled that secondary evidence of the bye-laws established could not be received so long as primary evidence was in existence. Case dismissed. Regina v. Knipe: In this case of the gaol frauds, a letter, which had been received from the Crown Prosecutor, was read, requesting the bench to take the depositions of Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Knipe's assistant, and Mrs. Simpson, the person with whom Mrs. Knipe lodged during her husband's incarceration. Mr. Gould objected to fresh evidence being taken, on the ground that by 11 and 12 Vict., chap 42, sec. 17, all witnesses must be examined in the presence of the accused, and before his committal; and that the bench had now no power to compel the attendance of the accused, having committed him to take his trial before a higher tribunal. The magistrates agreed that evidence could not be taken in the absence of the accused, as he was not in custody, but was out on bail, they were unable to confront him with fresh evidence, and as the Crown Prosecutor would have it in his power to subpoena fresh witnesses to the quarter sessions, they decided to postpone the matter until Saturday, thereby giving themselves an opportunity of communicating with Mr. Forbes.—Friday: (Before Captain Finch.) James Dunphy, having been found drunk, was sent to gaol for a month, as he has recently been often convicted of the same offence.—Saturday: (Before Messrs. Langley, Lockey, and M'Rae.) William M'Culloch, David Lennox Dalton, Patrick Scully, and Joseph Booth, were each fined 5s. and 3s. 6d. cost, and Gabor Swaine 15s. and 3s. 6d. costs, for allowing their cattle to stray in the streets. William and George Moxham were charged with intrusion on land occupied by William [illegible]. Complainant being sworn, stated that he was a farmer, residing at Seven Hills, and that he rented a farm at Seven Hills; that on the previous Saturday he saw the defendants carting hay through his paddock; that there never had been any thoroughfare there, and that he had not given any one leave to pass through. Defendants said that they were not aware that they were trespassing, for they had used the road through the paddock for a number of years, and had never been forbidden; that complainant knew that they had used it the whole of the previous week, had met them in it and conversed with them, without making any objection to their being there; and that complainant's son had taken down the slip-rails for their admission into the paddock. The Bench thought that as the defendants had failed to prove that they had a right of way through the premises, they must be held to have committed the offence charged against them, but, under the circumstances, were disposed to deal as leniently as possible with them, and therefore only fined each of them in the sum of 5s., with 3s. costs. The defendants paid the fine, and requested a copy of the depositions, with a view to further proceedings.—In the case of Knipe, remanded from Thursday, respecting fresh evidence being taken, Mr. Lyons, for the prosecution, said that the witnesses were not in attendance, and it would be necessary therefore for him to apply at the quarter sessions on Monday for a postponement of the trial till another Court of Quarter Sessions was held. Nothing further was therefore done by the bench in this matter.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE OFFICE, SATURDAY.—Before Messrs. C. Bowden and Johnson, justices of the peace.—A master and servant's case was heard in which Mr. Thomas Chaseling, of Pitt Town, complained of his hired servant, James Rootes, for absenting, before the term of his contract had expired. Mr. Coley appeared for the complainant and Mr. Walker for defendant. The evidence of both parties was taken, from which it appeared that the defendant engaged in the month of August or September last to travel with plaintiff's entire horse for the present season. On the 28th instant he returned home with the horse later that his master thought was right; a dispute arose, and Mr. Chaseling told him, in effect, that he wished him to take the horse out of the stable again, unless he would bring him home sooner. The defendant swore that he would not bring the horse home sooner on the ninth day, as the horse would not bear to be pushed on the journey after having travelled through the district, and being rather lame. The defendant understood by this conversation that complainant desired to discharge him, and he left accordingly. The bench, however found him guilty, and sentenced him to pay a fine of a £1 with costs of Court.

THE NEW PUNT.—The day on which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attained his legal majority, last Wednesday, will be remembered in Windsor as the day on which the new punt, built by Mr. Thomas Esther, for the lessee of the ferry, Mr. George Davis, and the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust, was launched. A considerable number of the inhabitants were present on the occasion, and the whole was effected capitally. The new punt is a fine structure, being (with the flaps) fifty-five feet in length, and fourteen feet wide. It is capable of holding two vehicles abreast, and will, doubtlessly, be found a vast and much needed improvement upon the previous punts used. It has been plying since Friday last.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL.—This gentleman has been lecturing for two evenings during the present week, at the barracks, to large, respectable, and delighted audiences. The subjects treated of were electricity and electro-biology, which were handled very successfully by the lecturer. Mr. Bushell gives his concluding entertainment on Monday evening, when some extraordinary experiments are promised.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.—On Thursday next, the 17th, the Masonic brethren intend to celebrate the anniversary of the opening of their Lodge with more than usual pomp and ceremony. The members of the Provincial Grand Lodge are expected by the [illegible] a.m. train, when the brethren of the Southern Cross Lodge will escort them to their lodge-room. The European Band is engaged for the occasion; and we expect, after the usual forms and ceremonies have been gone through, there will be a grand procession through the town, and probably an exhortation delivered at some of our places of worship. A luncheon will be provided at 2 p.m., so that any of the Sydney or neighbouring brethren who wish to return that evening can leave by the 5.15 p.m. train. The ball will be a most splendid affair, and as there will be a special train from Sydney at [illegible] p.m. no doubt many of our metropolitan and country friends will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of enjoying a delightful and rational entertainment.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—On Tuesday last the Rev. John Gibson delivered a lecture to a crowded and most respectable assemblage, on the "History of Jamaica." The reverend gentleman rendered his discourse most instructive and amusing, and received the well merited applause of his audience at the conclusion of it. The Rev. Mr. Mackee is to give the next lecture, on Tuesday, the 22nd November, on the "History of British India."

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—RAIN WANTED.—Unfortunately, we are still without rain, and complaints about the crops are very general on every side; our gardens are suffering very much, and our cattle will soon wear a scorched aspect.

DISEASE.—The hooping cough is not increasing either in virulence or in numbers; indeed, the sanitary condition of the district, to use a medical man's expression, is *miserably* good.

WELLINGTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NOVEMBER 10TH.—The great want of rain and dry weather for so long has almost destroyed the wheat crops in this neighbourhood, much of it having and now being cut for hay. This will be a great drawback to farming for some time to come, the last seven years having been propitious. Agricultural operations have been much extended; the hot days, three weeks' since, and frosty nights, cut up the potato crop, likewise the young maize, which before promised well; most parties have planted fresh seed on the ground of the latter grain.

The master of cattle at Geary station, half-way between here and Dubbo, as many as six bullocks of a night have died from the effect of what is thought to be the Cumberland disease; the owner has shifted them farther down the river to another station near Dubbo, which, it appears, has somewhat stopped this dire disease, not so many dying as before their removal.

Disease amongst bipeds has been very prevalent, and I have to record the melancholy death of the wife of police constable [illegible], who, it appears, after breakfast, in her usual state of health, began washing; in an hour she was taken with illness, went into the house, and died in a few minutes. She was universally respected as an industrious and praiseworthy woman, and leaves three children to lament their loss. Several deaths have occurred amongst children likewise.

Two petitions to the Assembly and Council are in the course of signature in this district, praying from the honorable members that State-aid should be continued as heretofore to the clergy. It is a well known fact that scores of the rising generation in this immense district have never had an opportunity of even seeing a church, much less receiving religious instruction, and the feeling is very strong amongst all reflecting men as to whether it is judicious to expend immense sums of money in erecting and endowing such a princely pile of new building for the education of the higher classes in Sydney, and yet to curtail the small pittance given to support the clergy in these sparsely populated districts that require Government assistance to enable them to support the very few that are located there; and as for schools, if Government intend that the children of this colony should be educated at all, they must, instead of wasting time over their petty squabbles in the House, "put their shoulders to the wheel," and hammer out something quickly in the shape of a law that every child should be taught to read and write. In Germany, where the labouring class receive a much lower remuneration for their labour than in this colony, it is compulsory, by a Government enactment, that all children must attend school to be taught to read and write, or else a punishment falls upon the parents or guardians.

A somewhat novel cure has been practised lately on two milking cows. One, the property of Mr. John Gardner, of the [illegible], was found lying on her side, unable to rise, being what is generally termed "blown." At once a cloth was rolled around her horns, and for half-an-hour cold water was plenteously thrown over it, when she was enabled to get on her legs, and, after rushing about for ten minutes to and fro, the cure was effected. Since then, a similar occurrence took place with a milking cow of our worthy member, Mr. Nicholas Hyeronimus; the same means were applied, and with the same success. Both of these cows have been constantly milked ever since. I mention this to your readers, knowing it to be authentic, and that it might be the means, perhaps, of saving many cows suffering from the like complaint.

LOWER MURRUMBIDGEE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

1ST NOVEMBER.—THE PAST SEASON.—The late winter season comprising the seven months from April to October—has been chiefly noticeable from its being dry, to that extent that the growth of plants was almost at a stand-still, for the rains that fell, even when occasionally heavy, did not appear to have any very fertilising effect. During April, and until the 12th May, the weather was cool and dry, after which date there was a continuance of wet, with occasional slight frosts intervening throughout the remainder of the month. In the middle of June the frosts were tolerably severe, whilst the beginning and latter part of the month were wet. July and August may also be said to have been very dry. In the commencement of September the Aurora brought some hard rain, after which, until the end of October, the rain that fell was not worth noticing. However, on the 26th came wet weather, accompanied by daily severe thunderstorms, which ceased, and continued to the end of the month, thus making a favourable beginning to a summer which, it is generally thought, prove to be unusually hot. From April to October rain fell on fifty-seven days, although only twenty-one times sufficiently heavy to be of any great service. Hot winds blew on five days during October. The lowest reading of the thermometer during the winter at sunrise was 35, at 2 p.m. [illegible], at sunset 39. On the 10th October the glass rose to 100 at 2 p.m., and continued at 89 long after sunset. The barometer varied but little, only moving between "change" and "fair," was hardly ever effected by any rain that fell, and seemed only to move when the atmosphere was disturbed by heavy winds.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.—Owing to the arrivals of store cattle and the considerable natural increase, the number of cattle in the district is still getting larger. The majority of the runs are now considerably overstocked, and a bad season would at once show the necessity of thinning the herds. Spaying, after being the fashion for only about three years, is already getting into disfavour and the old plan of weaning the calves, if properly carried out, is likely to be found better and more profitable. Sheep are now not much seen in the lower parts of the district, there being only a few near the Lachlan junction, and a few at the mouth of the Murrumbidgee, not more than from 25,000 to 30,000 in all.

THE MURRUMBIDGEE.—The navigation of this river, commenced last year, has been continued this season. About 500 tons of goods have been brought up, and about 400 bales of wool sent down. The sudden rise and falls in the water have rendered the navigation somewhat uncertain, more particularly as many parts of the water way still require much clearing. The boats are already found to afford very great accommodation to the settlers, and if their proprietors take care to act justly towards their customers, there can be but little doubt of their establishing a permanent and very extensive carrying business.

THE LACHLAN.—Great complaints of want of cattle feed along this river have been heard all through the present year. The river, however, being now full, and overflowing the adjacent flat country, a considerable amount of pasturage will soon be produced along the frontage, and tend to alleviate, in some measure, the wants of the stationary herds.

THE DARLING.—This river is yearly coming into greater notice, and we now constantly hear of parties travelling to and from that part of the colony. The season there has been very dry, and the feed miserable, but of late fine rains have fallen. It appears to be a country more particularly adapted to the depasturing of sheep; and, no doubt, in a short time, some of the most extensive sheep walks in this quarter will be found on the Lower Darling.

LANG'S CROSSING-PLACE.—This township has considerably advanced in importance during the past six months. The recent sale of land proves that the public are fully aware that this place is on one of the main thoroughfares of the colony. Buildings will now be rapidly erected, and, before long, a police court and lock-up will be commenced. The new pound is complete and has already received some horses and cattle. The punt and crossing-yards are finished, and a second store is in course of construction.

BALRANALD.—This place, so long at a stand-still, has during the past twelve months shown some signs of life. A good many allotments of land have been sold, and several buildings are in course of erection. Here also a good punt is to be found, which affords accommodation to persons travelling to Victoria by the Swan Hill route.

RELIGION.—The Bishop of Sydney, urged on, as I am informed, on good authority, by the representations made during the past four years in the columns of the *Herald* respecting the urgent necessity of his paying some attention to this part of his diocese, has at last signified his intention of sending up a clergyman to undertake the onerous duties of itinerating this part of the river in pursuit of his sacred duties. The gentleman alluded to (the Rev. Mr. Ford) will doubtless be well received, and, if found competent to make his bush hearers take an interest in his preaching, will obtain liberal subscriptions towards his support. The erection of a small chapel at Lang's is a subject that will soon be mooted, and I imagine there will be no lack of funds for such a meritorious undertaking.

POLICE.—The establishment of a magistrate and police at Lang's has considerably added to the efficiency of the force in this district; and the proposed plan of having a P. M. and police at the new township of Wentworth, at the Darling junction, will, if carried out, be still further a step in the right direction. No very important cases have engaged the attention of the police during the winter, but it has been noticeable that the sly grog carts have not only not ventured on the Murrumbidgee, but have not even come down the Lachlan as low as they were accustomed to do in former years.

GARDENS.—The aphides have already entirely destroyed the crops of leguminous plants, which bade fair to have been unusually fine this season. The aphis has not yet, I believe, attacked carrots in any locality. The plan of gardening now usually adopted in this part of the colony is to form the beds at a much lower level than that of the walks, in order that, about once a week, when no rain falls, the beds may be extensively inundated by means of powerful pumps. This method in this sort of climate makes the soil very fertile, and permits very superior crops of vegetables to be grown.

LABOUR.—The number of persons perambulating the district during the past winter has not been quite as large as usual, although still more than equal to the demand, and of the generally nondescript nature. In rates of wages there is but little alteration to report. Good stockmen, £50 a year; shepherds, £30; home station hutkeepers, £40 to £50; out station hutkeepers, £26 to £30; married couples, £55 to £75; house servants (female), £30; girls, £20—all the above with rations. Shearers, 15s. per 100, with rations at *reduced rates*, and shears at cost price, or 10s. per 100, *with rations found*. Plenty of work for itinerant coopers, tinmen, saddlers, and tailors, if good workmen and bringing their own materials.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BATHURST RACES FOR 1860.—At a meeting held at Rogers' Hotel, on Thursday last, it was determined that a memorial should be addressed to the Governor-General and the Executive Council, with a view to obtain a grant of land for the purpose of a racecourse, in the immediate vicinity of the town, and that signatures should be obtained to the memorial without delay. A proposition made by Mr. Ashworth to erect two stands for the accommodation of the ladies and other visitors at the races, was also agreed to.—*Free Press*.

CANOBLAS COPPER MINE.—The same paper says:—We have received information that the Company on Tuesday last cut into another very rich mass of ore, situated in the south-east corner of the former cutting. Some specimens taken from this pocket, as it is technically termed by miners, have been forwarded for our inspection, and fully bear out the reports which had reached us of the rich character of this discovery. They consist of malleable, or virgin copper, of the very purest description; decomposed quartz, containing malleable copper, and black ore. We are informed that there are already full two hundred tons of dressed and undressed ore lying on the "floors," taken from the original cutting previous to this discovery, and all the men employed on the mine are now engaged in raising and dressing ores, which at once proves the abundance of the supply. Of this new cutting the extent is, necessarily, at present unascertained, but it has been proved to descend to a very considerable depth, and competent judges are of opinion that, from certain *indicia*, well-known to miners, the supply is likely to be most abundant. The furnace for the purpose of assaying will be completed in about a fortnight's time.

CAMPBELL'S RIVER DIGGINGS.—A report has been brought into Bathurst of a great rush to the diggings at Campbell's River, near the estate of Mr. C. M'Phillamy. Our informant says there are from 400 to 500 persons there at present, and the people are coming in mobs from Tuena and the surrounding neighbourhood.—*Times*.

ROWDYISM IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.—On Thursday night last (says the *Times*), a party of four horsemen left Bathurst by the Vale Road, on an excursion of rowdyism and destruction. It appears they commenced their work of demolition at Mr. Hood's public-house, near Mr. Crilly's mill, breaking with their whip handles every pane of glass they could get at, and even smashing in the sash. They then proceeded along the Vale Road to Mr. Dunsmore's public-house, the windows of which they served in a similar manner. One of the party here broke off the handle of his whip, and left behind a round silver knob belonging to it. They next galloped off to Mrs. Boyd's, destroying all the glass they could find in their way. At Mrs. Boyd's they broke every window they could reach, and then proceeded to Mr. Walker's, leaving, however, at Mrs. Boyd's another whip-handle in the shape of a dog's head. After breaking Mr. Walker's windows, they made their way to Mr. M'Dermott's stores, where they also smashed every pane of glass they could reach, and left behind a silver whip ornament representing a boar's head. They next proceeded to Mr. Butler's, the Hen and Chicken Inn, and were about to commence anew their work of destruction, when they were surprised by one of Mr. Butler's servants. They then galloped off in the direction of Murdering Swamp, and were hotly pursued, but contrived to escape undetected.

THE MURDER NEAR BINDA.—Ellen Monks, apprehended on the charge of murdering her husband, Thomas Monks, at Longnose Creek, Phil's River, near Binda, on the morning of the 31st October, has been committed on the Coroner's warrant, to take her trial at the next Goulburn Assizes. The proceedings at the inquest excited great interest, and the room was not only crowded but a large number of persons assembled outside, observing through the open windows what was going on. The accused on being brought into the room, was seated at the foot of the table, whence she never rose the whole time of the inquest; she put no questions to the witnesses, but often burst into loud moans and sobs and continually swayed her head to and fro, and gesticulated with her hands. She was evidently in great mental torture, and looked haggard and death-like. It appears she took no food for three days after her apprehension, with the design of starving herself, but her resolution then failed her. A small heap of charred bones, and a little lump of burned flesh, were placed on view of the jury, and were all that had been found of the deceased's remains. A hammer, an axe, and a slab marked with blood, were also produced.—*Chronicle*.

CHRISTMAS RACES. It has been determined to have two days' racing at Christmas, to take place over the new course opposite Brisbane Grove. A programme more than usually attractive has been prepared, and from the nature of the arrangements there is little doubt but that there will be some good sport. The new racecourse is in course of being surveyed and laid out, and there will be little difficulty in making a very good course.—*Goulburn Herald*.

SUTTON FOREST.—On the 8th instant the Bishop of Sydney laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Sutton Forest. About a dozen gentlemen, the churchwardens and others, lunched with him afterwards at the Talbot Inn.

THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—It certainly seems somewhat anomalous that the price of flour at Yass should be still quoted at £23 and £25 per ton, seeing that wheat has *fallen* some 2s. per bushel. When wheat rose to 8s. and 8s. 6d., flour was advanced; wheat is not now worth more than from 6s. to (in rare instances) 7s., yet no alteration has been made in the selling price of flour.—*Yass Courier*.

PUBLIC MEETING IN FAVOUR OF STATE-AID.—Last Thursday evening a very enthusiastic public meeting in favour of State-aid to religion was held in the large saloon of the Queen's Hotel, Wollongong. The meeting was very numerously attended, and the proceedings, with the exception of some trifling interruptions, were conducted in a very orderly manner. Amongst the resolutions passed, which were three in number, was the following:—"That this meeting pledges itself to do what it can to prevent the withdrawal of the present annual grant for religious purposes, and to secure compensation to the present recipients of Government aid should the grant be discontinued."—*Illawarra Express*.

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL ON MOUNT KEIRA.—Great changes have taken place during the past twelve months. Much of the land which was formerly covered with trees and brushwood has been cleared, and is now ready for a crop. The soil all along the face of the mountain is of great fertility, and under proper management will pour the fruits of the earth into the lap of the husbandman. Indeed, most parts of the Illawarra range would bear some sort of a crop, and this is particularly the case with the soil of Mount Keira. The sunflower, on the lighter soils of our mountains, would be a profitable horticultural product. Madder root might be introduced by some of our country gentlemen on their estates, with a view to the cultivation of the madder plant on a large scale. The rich pastures of Illawarra peculiarly adapt it for dairy purposes, but its future prosperity is not limited either to the permanence or expansion of the butter trade. The madder plant would be likely to be especially productive here; and with very little trouble in culture, would return on an average about £30 per annum per acre to the tiller of the soil.—*Illawarra Express*.

THE VINE ON THE MURRAY.—The *Border Post* says:—Our pioneer vine growers have, many of them, made a great mistake in the choice of sites for vineyards. Certainly the fault was not altogether their own, for the Government, in the earlier days of our township, offered for sale only the low-lying lands. The vine was first introduced amongst us into cold, sour, pipeclayey ground, and the splendid friable calcareous soil of our hill-slopes was neglected. Nevertheless, in spite of this disadvantage, our Albury vignerons had the pleasure of astonishing the weak nerves of Sir Richard MacDonnell on the occasion of his visit three years ago, when he involuntarily exclaimed that our wine was *equal* to the best produced in Adelaide. "Equal to"—we should rather imagine it was, and something more. The worst of it is, that our vignerons are themselves rather partial to a drop of good wine, and those voluptuaries, the Ovens diggers, take good care to buy up all our grape-crop long before the fruit is ripe; so that Albury wine is only to be obtained as a personal favour at one pound per gallon. Meanwhile "sparkling Baltinglass" sells at twelve shillings, and unbrandied Kyamba at twelve to sixteen. A vinous revolution is, however, not far distant. We are told that, from increased production, grapes are to fall below that price which renders their sale more profitable than their conversion into wine; and hence our vine growers are planting but few table grapes, and confining their attention to wine grapes. Our hill-slopes are now being monopolised by cultivators of the vine, and when the recently planted vineyards come into bearing we may expect even a superior wine to that now made.

ALBURY QUARTER SESSIONS.

THE Judge and Mr. Nathan (Clerk of the Peace) arrived at Albury on the evening of Monday, the 7th instant, and, at the opening of the Court next morning, the following address was presented:—

Albury, 8th November, 1859.

To his Honor Thomas Callaghan, Esq., Judge for the Southern District Courts.

May it please your Honor,

We, the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipality of Albury, desire to congratulate you upon your arrival amongst us, as the first Judge under a recent enactment for the purpose of bringing justice home to every man's door.

We feel the more gratified, owing to the fact that the agitation for the establishment of such courts originated in this district as far back as 1852.

No doubt, in your tour through the Southern Districts, you will have already seen the necessity and vast importance of extending civil and criminal jurisdiction to the far interior; and we sincerely trust that the information which you will have acquired prior to the termination of your official tour, and no doubt will communicate to official quarters, must have the effect of giving to such courts a more enlarged jurisdiction, as their beneficial effects become daily more apparent.

Your long official standing, in the performance of arduous and, not unfrequently, painful duties, is to us the best guarantee that a judicious selection has been made in your person for the efficient performance of the highly important duties devolving upon you in initiating a new system.

Trusting, Sir, that your trip may be productive of pleasurable reminiscences,

We remain your obedient servants.

His Honor replied as follows:—

Albury, November 9th, 1859.

Mr. Mayor and Aldermen,—

I thank you for this address, and acknowledge, with many obligations, the courtesy and good feeling which it exhibits towards myself and my office.

For myself I have only to say that, in all my official life I have been accustomed to rest my best tenure of my office, and my first hope of advancement, on the public estimation of my performance of my duties; and though I cannot but fear that your expectations of the fitness of my selection for my present office may be unfounded, you may be assured that I shall anxiously and earnestly endeavour to justify to you and to the country your approval of my appointment.

Without any tour through the Southern Districts, I have long known and felt that "the importance of extending a civil and criminal jurisdiction to the far interior," and the knowledge of this country which, as an old colonist, I have since acquired, has already convinced me that a local judicial jurisdiction for the most part co-equal with that which belongs to the Supreme Court, in every matter below its appellate authority, is as well and as justly due to this magnificent district as it is to any of those places to which the circuit of the Supreme Court of this colony has ever extended.

And yet I would not mislead you to suppose that I am under the impression that any one man in the position in which I have been placed, much less a man with my deficiences, can ever, through such numerously extended districts as have been appointed for me, accomplish satisfactorily to himself or the districts, even the comparatively limited duties that are at present assigned to my office, for the thing is wholly impracticable, and all who care about it cannot but know it.

In this place, at this time, I may be perhaps pardoned for saying that it may yet appear that I have had something to do with the early institution of this criminal court; and although it has been stated, as by authority, that the postponement of the civil courts of this portion of my district has been owing to my arrangements, I do not hesitate to tell you that I protested, and that I will always protest, against the accuracy or justice of that statement.

It has been acknowledged, indeed, that mistakes have been made in the mode in which the District Courts have been brought into operation, and I think I can hear tell of one that you at least will appreciate.

In a late communication which I received from the Secretary to the late Attorney-General, I was, by his directions, called upon to fix the times for the holding of courts in my various districts for next year, and, in the postscript to that letter, I was informed that "Braidwood" *had been* transferred to my district, so that I was to fix a time for holding a court there too; and when I remonstrated with the Attorney-General personally that such an additional court should have been added to such district, without the slightest previous communication to me on the subject, his answer was, that that was "a mistake," and that "Deniliquin" was the place that was intended to have been written for "Braidwood," for that I was to hold a court there also, as he was informed that it was *only* 140 miles from Albury, and as he saw it was on such a place on the map then before him.

I must, therefore, say to you, Mr. Mayor and aldermen, in this place, at this time, that, after having traversed broken ranges and heavy soil, and creeks unbridged, I am now in truth well convinced that an utterly impracticable extent of district has been assigned to me; so that, if you desire your judge no longer to be, for the most part, like a mailman even without contractors' horses, or if you hope to have his jurisdiction enlarged to meet your requirements, let me advise you, for yourselves, at once to "agitate" a question that so much concerns the magnificent district which surrounds you, that greatly affects the town which you represent, with most of the elements of one of the finest cities in Australia already within its enclosure, and that, before it is too late, may touch the sensibilities of all who desire that Albury and its noble district may be an advancing appendage of New South Wales, rather than become an inevitable annexure of Victoria or an entire Independence.

THE FLYING BUCK CASE: ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

(Abridged from the Melbourne Herald.)

THIS case, which has created such intense excitement in sporting circles, not merely of Victoria, but in all the other colonies, came on for hearing at the City Court, on the 2nd instant, and by adjournment on the 4th and 5th.

The case resulted out of a charge of foul play against Mr. Yuille in regard to the running of his horse, Flying Buck, at the Jockey Club Derby races, by Mr. F. C. Goyder and Mr. James Gearns, who were summoned to answer a charge of unlawfully conspiring to wrongfully injure Mr. W. C. Yuille, the owner of Flying Buck.

The Court was densely crowded, a large number of those present being members of the sporting circles of Melbourne.

The following magistrates were present on the bench:—Mr. Sturt in the chair, Colonel Robbins, Cope, Little, and Messrs. Cohen, Freeman, Belcher, Hackett, Vaughan, Thomas, and Elliott.

Mr. Gatty Jones appeared to prosecute on behalf of Mr. Yuille, and Mr. Hancock appeared on behalf of the defendant, Goyder.

The defendant Gearns did not appear when the case was called on, and a warrant was ordered to issue for his apprehension. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, however, he entered the court.

Mr. Hancock objected that the language of the information, which was that of "conspiring to injure" Mr. Yuille, was not sufficiently definite, and that his clients were thereby placed at a disadvantage, as they knew not what actual charge they had to contend with. There ought to be a remand.

After a short conversation between the Bench and the learned solicitors, the objection was overruled, and the case proceeded.

Mr. Gatty Jones, in opening the case, said he appeared that day on behalf of Mr. C. Yuille to prosecute the defendants, F. C. Goyder and James Gearns, for a most dastardly conspiracy to injure the reputation of Mr. Yuille, a person who had hitherto held the position of a gentleman, and whose fair fame had never been questioned, but which, if the plans of the defendants had been successful, would indubitably have been endangered, Mr. Yuille's position forfeited, and he himself isolated—in fact, shut out from the world as a man of damaged reputation. He (Mr. Jones) would show by the evidence he was prepared to produce that the defendants had conferred with, and undermined the honesty of a servant of Mr. Yuille's, with a view to circulate a lie to endanger the character of that gentleman. The facts of the case were well known by hearsay and newspaper reports, but it would be necessary for him to state the whole circumstances of the case, and to submit the proof upon which he called upon their worships to commit the defendants for trial. Mr. Yuille was well known in that circle of society known as the racing profession. He trained racehorses to run at different meetings. It was well known, too, that in the Champion races, amongst other horses, Mr. Yuille ran his horse Flying Buck which won, and brought in a good deal of money to his backers. It was also known that at the last Jockey Club Derby Meeting, Flying Buck and another horse called Buzzard ran together, and that, after the race, a report was set in circulation that Flying Buck had lost to Buzzard. From that he would jump to what appeared in the newspapers of Thursday, 27th October, in which appeared the following:—

"Argus Hotel, Melbourne, 26th October, 1859.

"I, the undersigned Thomas Coyne, hereby, of my own accord and free will, declare that my order from Mr. Yuille when about to start for the Jockey Club Derby, 1859, in the saddling paddock, when I was mounted, were not to win the race; or if I did, he would cut my throat—to keep behind, and to make a show at the finish; adding, '£150 if you do it right;' and that I acted according to his orders, and had great difficulty in preventing the Buck from winning.

"THOMAS COYNE.

"Witness—W. L. Kelly."

He should be prepared to prove conclusively that, by intimidation and offers of reward, the two defendants prevailed upon the boy to write the letter, well knowing at the time that it was a lie. He would prove that the boy was forced to sign the letter by threats; and that if he did not they would ruin him. He would prove conclusively that from the first time the boy met Gearns, he said that the race was run fair; and that on their having pressed him upon the point, and arranged for a subsequent meeting, contrary to the boy's inclination, that they sent a message to him to Williamstown to the Beach Hotel, saying that his father wanted to see him; and that when in pursuance of this he came up to town, instead of meeting his father, he met the two defendants; that they asked him to sign the paper, to which he replied, "No, I will not; the race is run fair." He would prove also that they had dragged a promise out of him to meet them at the Argus Hotel. He would prove also that at this time the boy discharged himself from the service of Mr. Yuille, and when he came to receive his wages, he asked to be re-employed, and Mr. Yuille said he could not employ him, as he had taken on some one else. From there the boy went away to the Argus Hotel, where Gearns wrote down a statement, and asked him to sign it; and to make it appear better, said, "Let's have a witness." "Oh, it's not necessary," said the other; and subsequently they called up Mr. Kelly, who witnessed the signature. He (Mr. Jones) could not help remarking that it would have been better if that gentleman had examined into the truth of the boy's statement before he put his signature to such a document. It was great negligence on his part, and he felt assured that if the letter had not been authenticated in this manner, it would never have appeared in the papers. This was a case of such a gross character, that if he proved it, their Worships, he was sure, would have no hesitation in committing the defendants to take their trial, and he hoped the sentence of the Court would show that such offences were held in detestation, and severely punishable by law. The evidence of the boy Coyne, who rode the Flying Buck, was then taken at great length. He distinctly stated that the race was perfectly honest, and that the Buck did his best to win. The letter bearing his signature, which appeared in the *Argus*, was, he said, nothing but a tissue of falsehoods. The following declaration made before a magistrate, was then produced:—

"STATEMENT OF THOMAS COYNE.

"Melbourne, 31st October.

"I am the jockey who rode the Flying Buck at the last Jockey Club Derby. I hereby swear upon oath that I rode the race to the best of my ability, according to the orders of Mr. Yuille, and that on Tuesday, the 25th, two persons, Goyder and Gearns, sent for me to the Beach Hotel, Williamstown, and induced me by intimidation and promises to make a declaration signed by me at the Argus Hotel, on Wednesday evening, the 26th instant—a copy of which appeared in the *Argus* the next morning—and which declaration I now swear to be false, and this to be a true and correct statement.

"THOMAS COYNE.

"Signed before me, at Melbourne, the 31st October.

"ANDREW MACARTHUR."

On Friday, the case was resumed, there being on the Bench, Mr. E. P. S. Sturt in the chair; and Messrs. Hull, O'Brien, Williams, Carr, Vaughan, and Watson. Evidence was adduced to corroborate the statement of Coyne, that the defendants Goyder and Gearns went to Williamstown, and sent for him from Mr. Yuille's stables. That gentleman was examined at length, and swore most positively that his instructions were to win the race, and that there was no collusion whatever between him and the owner of Buzzard. On the morning of the race (said Mr. Yuille, in his cross-examination), I gave the boy instructions how to ride the race. I instructed him also on the previous night. Knowing what my horse was, I was careful that the boy should keep the outside of the course. I considered that my experience was better than the boy's knowledge of jockeyship. Next day, when I spoke to him about losing the race, and he told me why he took the inside of the course, I believe I told him "Well, under the circumstances, I think I would have ridden the race in the same way." I had bet about £15 or £20 on the Buck in the Derby. From the previous performances of the Buzzard at Ballaarat and Geelong, I expressed my opinion freely that he was a better horse than the Buck. But when this particular race was to come off, I expressed my opinion that "I thought my condition (Buck's) would beat him (Buzzard) this time." The race might have been sold without my knowing anything about it. I do not know by whom it might have been sold. The boy might have been bought. My opinion is that any boy in this colony can be bought. I do not, however, believe that the boy sold the race. I caused a notice to be posted in the betting-room, denying that there was any connection between me and the owner of Buzzard, Mr. Stinson. I discharged the boy after the race. I paid him his wages. He requested his discharge from my head man, Hall. When he told me he was about to leave, I asked him the reason, and he said—"That when he was up in town he met a jockey named Waldock, who told him, that it was no use his sweating away down at Williamstown, as he would never be allowed to ride the Buck again. The fault I found with the boy was that he rode heartily, and got the inside running instead of the outside, as I directed. Prior to the race, I told the boy that he was to start at the best pace, keep at his best pace, and that there was no horse in the race that could come near him but the Buzzard; that if the Buzzard came near him he was to take the outside running, but never to use the whip till he came within a hundred yards of the post—because I did not think him good jockey enough to use the whip anywhere else. I watched the horse all round the course during the race with the greatest anxiety. I knew the fault of the horse was to run inside, and it was necessary to pull him off. I was nearly losing the Champion race from his trying to get inside the posts, and young Yeend can bear me out in this. I took the boy to my place at Williamstown, because he asked me with tears in his eyes to do so. I thought he would be safer with me, under my head man, than he would anywhere else. I swear I told the boy to win the race if he could.

On Saturday the final hearing took place, the magistrates present being Messrs. Sturt (in the chair), O'Brien, Eades, Vaughan, Captain Bancroft, and Colonel Robins. Mr. Aspinall and Mr. Wyatt for the defendants, addressed the Bench at some length, and called upon their Worships to dismiss the case. It was, however, decided to hear evidence on the part of the defendants. Mr. L. Kelly was then called, and deposed: I am the proprietor of the Argus hotel. I know very slightly the defendant named Goyder. I knew him in England when he was a child. He was at my hotel on the occasion referred to. I have seen the boy who gave evidence there too. Both of them were together with the defendant, Gearns came into my house, and asked me if I could accommodate them with a private room. I replied that I could; that there was no one in the restaurant, and would that suit them. They said yes, it would do very well. About two minutes afterwards Goyder came down, and asked me if I would come up stairs to witness a document. I said I had not the slightest objection, and went up. After the paper was read over to me, I exclaimed to the boy, "Good God, is this true?" and he said, "Every word of it, sir." I did not hear any conversation between them, and went down stairs again. The waiter, I believe, was there the whole time. The manner of the boy was such as to lead me to believe he was telling the truth. That was my firm impression. I never heard a word of the conversation between Gearns and the boy. The boy signed the paper quite willingly. The boy was at my house the day after, but not with the defendants. The paper which is produced is that which was read and signed in my presence. Charles Gordon, the next witness, gave evidence directly contradictory to that of Mr. Yuille, on the previous day, as to his instructing the boy Coyne to win if he could. After the race was over (said Gordon), Coyne came up to me—at least he met me in the saddling paddock—and said, "Well, what do you think of it?" I replied, "I don't know, but I have my own private opinion." "Well," said Coyne, "I rode all according to order; it will all come out some day." I said, "Why did you take the inside cutting." He replied again, "I was acting according to orders." Tom said "a good many people say they think the race is sold." I said "I shall reserve my opinion;" I had my own opinion at the time. There were a good many people near us, but no one particular that I know. This occurred half an hour after the race was over. I saw the race myself. I was in the saddling paddock when the horses went out, and I was on the grand stand immediately afterwards. I saw the Buck lead—to the best of my belief—up to the gate, then lean off the course. Then I think, if I remember right, I saw Buzzard pass him, and under the hill—I had a glass in my hand—I observed the Buck held hard. I dare say the Buck at the turn of the straight running was twenty lengths behind, and when the Buck was let go the way in which he pulled up was, to say the least, wonderful. I observed the Buck hanging by the inside almost all the way round. I thought myself at the time that the boy was doing very wrong to take the inside, as he ran a very great chance of being jockeyed. The jockey riding Buzzard had the whip in his hand next the Buck when he was hanging to the inside. Whether he could have been brought to the outside then is another matter; but from the time he ran so wonderfully, he could, I believe, have been brought to the outside. I believed he was hanging on the inside so hard. That was not my opinion only, but I have heard many say so before the letter appeared in the *Argus*. That statement did not give rise to the report. It was a general opinion that the race was sold. It was expressed so on that day, and afterwards I heard the race called a sell before the boy stated it.

Samuel Waldock, a jockey, who knew Coyne, was next examined. He gave it as his opinion (stating his reasons for so doing) that the race was sold. The bench considered it unnecessary to go farther, and dismissed the case.

VICTORIA TURF CLUB RACES.

(From the Melbourne Herald of Friday.)

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY.

We must blame the frequent holidays that we have had lately for the comparatively thin attendance on the racecourse on the opening day. Three meetings, exclusive of the present one, within a period of little more than a month, are pretty near enough to satisfy even our pleasure-loving community—at any rate, till the Christmas holidays. There were five events on the card, and the very best of sport rewarded those who journeyed to the Saltwater River yesterday. The weather was delightful. Full particulars of the sports will be found below.

The Victoria Turf Club Oaks of 150 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns, for fillies only; 8 st. 4 lb.; distance, one mile and a half. Net value of the stakes, 202 sovereigns.

Mr. W. C. Yuille's b. f. Birdswing by Birdcatcher—Haidee Hutton ...... walked over.

The Turf Club Handicap of 200 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns, for all horses; distance, three miles. Net value of the stakes, 535 sovereigns.

Mr. H. Phillips's gr. g. Gaffer Grey, aged, 8st. 10 lb., Carter ... 1
G. Duppa's b. h. Camden, aged, 10 st., Snell ... 2
H. Redwood's b. g. Strop, aged, 9 st. 11 lb., Cutts ... 0
Chirnside's gr. m. Alice Hawthorn, aged, 9 st 4 lb., Mitchell ... 0
W. Pilgate's bl. g. the Barber, aged, 8 st. 12 lb., Simpson ... 0
Henderson's b. g. Sailor, 5 yrs., 8 st. 6 lb., Waldock ... 0
J. Allen's ch. g. Red Rover, 6 yrs., 8 st., Dowling ... 0
T. Austin's ch. c. Nimbletoe, 4 yrs., 7 st. 7 lb., Bishop ... 0
Bathe's b. g. Van Tromp, aged, 7 st. 7 lb., Haynes ... 0
R. F. Greene's b. f. Dollarina, 3 yrs., 6 st. 5 lb., Holley ... 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Camden; 4 to 1 against Strop; 6 to 1 against the Barber; 7 to 1 against Alice Hawthorn; 8 to 1 against Van Tromp; 10 to 1 against Nimbletoe; 100 to 6 against Gaffer Grey.

On the flag being lowered, Nimbletoe went away with the lead, which he kept to the stand, when he was deprived of it by Van Tromp, the Barber third, and Sailor fourth. At the first turn, Sailor was second, and Dollarina was going fifth. Sailor and Van Tromp continued in close company all along the back of the course, followed by Nimbletoe, Dollarina, and the Barber; and at the hill the first-named twain were ten lengths ahead of the rest, who were well together, but Red Rover, who was nearly the same distance to the rear. At the last turn Van Tromp just showed in front, and passing the stand was leading by nearly a length, followed by Sailor, Alice Hawthorn, Nimbletoe, the Barber, Gaffer Grey, Camden, Strop, Red Rover, and Dollarina, in the order named. Opposite the gate Nimbletoe again assumed the premiership, and retained it until opposite the stand, when Alice Hawthorn was to be seen in front, and at the hill she had a clear lead of a length. Gaffer Grey, who had gradually been creeping up, now made a rush, collared the grey mare in about two hundred yards, shook her off before rounding the last turn, and won by three lengths. Camden came with a wet sail from the last turn, and was second, about three lengths ahead of Van Tromp; Alice Hawthorn fourth, Nimbletoe fifth, and Strop sixth, ten lengths beyond Nimbletoe. The rest pulled up. Time, 5 minutes 50 seconds.

The Maiden Plate, of 100 sovereigns; entrance, 5 sovereigns; one mile and a half; for all horses that never won an advertised prize; weight for age.

Mr. W. P. Simons' br. g. Harold, 3 years, J. Mitchell 1
Abbott's br. f. Oh My! 3 years, M'Kenzie 0
Wood's b. g. Storm, 5 years, Wood 0
Allens' br. g. Swiss Boy, 3 years, Dowling 0
Redwood's b. f. Io, 4 years, Turner 0
Phillips' b. g. Defence, 4 years, Carter 0
Bathe's b. c. Banjo, 3 years, Haynes ...... dist.

Betting: 7 to 4 against Banjo, 2 to 1 against Io, 5 to 1 against Harold.

After two false starts, for which M'Kenzie, Wood, Dowling, J. Mitchell, and Turner, were each fined 2 sovereigns—the lot got away on good terms—Io and Harold having previously gone upwards of half-a-mile before they could be pulled up. Io led the charge past the stand, closely attended by Oh-my and Swiss Boy, Defence last. Opposite the gate, Swiss Boy was in front, but he speedily resigned in favour of Harold, who, with Io, cut out the running for half-a-mile, when Defence and Banjo made play, and at the hill these four were neck and neck. Before nearing the last turn, Io and Defence cried "a go," and at the turn Banjo was in front: Harold, however, stuck to him, and after a rattling race home Banjo managed to win by just a neck. Defence was third, about ten lengths behind, Io fourth, Oh-my fifth, and Swiss Boy sixth. Storm pulled up. Time, 2 minutes 43½ seconds. A protest was entered against the first horse on the ground of a jostle, which was allowed, and the jockey disqualified for the remainder of the meeting.

The Scurry Stakes, of 31 sovereigns; entrance, 2 sovereigns; one mile and a half; weight for age. The winner to be sold for £40, and any surplus to go to the fund.

Mr. W. P. Simons' ro. g. Foxhunter, aged (Jarrett) 1
Abbott's b. f. Lightfoot, 3 years (M'Kenzies) 2

Betting: 5 to 4 on Foxhunter.

The filly cut out the running for a mile, when the veteran passed her with ease, and won as he pleased by several lengths. The winner was bought by Mr. Botterill for £41.

The Turf Club Free Handicap of 100 sovereigns; entrance, 5 sovereigns. Distance, one mile and a half.

Mr. Leahy's br. m. Beeswing, aged Hatton 1
Keighran's br. c. Praxiteles, 4 years Bishop 2
Harcoan's br. g. Tramp, aged Robinson 0
Filgate's bl. g. The Barber, aged Simpson 0
J. Lang's gr. g. Woodpecker, aged Hamilton 0
Duppa's b. g. Wildrake, 4 years Waldock 0
Bavin's b. g. Red Deer, 4 years Henderson 0
Orr's b. g. Tomboy, aged Monaghan 0
Phillips' br. g. Flying Fox, aged Carter 0

Betting: 5 to 2 against Beeswing, 3 to 1 against Wildrake, 4 to 1 against Red Deer; 5 to 1 against Tomboy, 10 to 1 each against Praxiteles and Woodpecker, 12 to 1 against Tramp, 20 to 1 against The Barber.

Praxiteles essayed the lead, followed by Woodpecker, the rest altogether, except Beeswing, who was two or three lengths behind at the start. Praxiteles and Woodpecker shewed the way for nearly half a mile, at which point of the race Tramp was third, The Barber fourth, Tomboy fifth, and Beeswing sixth, leading the ruck, who were all together. Opposite the judge's chair Red Deer assumed the lead, and Praxiteles yielded place to Woodpecker, who fell off third again at the hill. Beeswing then made her effort, but did not pass Praxiteles and Red Deer until the last turn. Having reached the front, she was not again collared, and won by three lengths; Praxiteles second, Wildrake third, The Barber fourth, Woodpecker fifth, and Red Deer sixth. Tomboy was last. Time, 2 min. 50 sec.

The Subscription Room was well filled last night, and a large number of bets booked on to-morrow's and next day's races. Buzzard is still a tremendous favourite for the Derby, the severe race which his two opponents ran yesterday having operated to make them decline in the betting. Flying Buck was placed at the head of the poll for the Plate, his defeat in the late Jockey Club Derby not having shaken the general confidence in the Champion colt's capabilities. For the Selling Stakes, Tartar, Starlight, and Red Deer divided public favour. Neither Birdswing nor Cheeryman were, however, friendless, and Van Tromp, from his forward running yesterday, was fancied in several quarters. Modesty, as ever, stood at the top of the list for the Hurdle Race; nor have her supporters given up all hopes of the old mare pulling off the double event.

Appended are the latest quotations:—

DERBY.

3 to 1 on Buzzard. (Taken and offered.)

SELLING STAKES.

5 to 1 against Starlight.
6 to 1 against Tartar.
6 to 1 against Red Deer.
6 to 1 against Van Tromp.
8 to 1 against Birdswing.
8 to 1 against Cheeryman.
10 to 1 against any other.

VICTORIA PLATE.

Even on Flying Buck.
3 to 1 against Camden.
5 to 1 against The Moor.
6 to 1 against Flatcatcher.

THE HURDLE RACE.

2 to 1 against Modesty.
4 to 1 against Tramp.
5 to 1 against Sam Slick.
[illegible] to 1 against Pioneer.
8 to 1 against Orphan.
[illegible]

CHINA.

WE have news from Hongkong, via Calcutta and Melbourne, to the 9th of August, which partly fills up the blank noticed as existing between the last news which appeared in the *Herald* of Tuesday, the 1st instant, and that received by the mail steamer for August.

The correspondent of the *Calcutta Englishman*, writing on the above date says:—No doubt you will be anxious to know what effect the disastrous news from the Peiho has had upon the minds of the Cantonese, and whether or no they will follow suit and renew the contest. Well, I must inform you that we were all taken aback when it reached us, never for one moment imagining that our navy would meet with such a repulse, and that, too, from the sons of Han, or the long-tailed tribe. However, it has not affected the deportment of the Cantonese on the contrary, remarking that it is entirely a Tartar affair, and that they had better fight it out themselves. Of course, in the event of the Emperor sending down to the mandarins to fight, fight they must, or loose their heads if they do not do so; but if left to themselves, I think they would infinitely prefer remaining quiet. Such is the universal opinion held here by nearly the whole of the European merchants, but to be on the safe side every precaution has been taken, every post of importance having been strengthened; so the Celestials will not be able to take us unawares. It is generally supposed here, that the admiral will, after patching up his gun-boats, return to the mouth of the Peiho again and shell the forts, and, after having destroyed them, return to Shanghai, and there await reinforcements. I doubt much if anything can be done until next year, as of course nothing less than the taking of Pekin will suffice to satisfy England.

August 9.—The Marines, with the exception of two companies, have returned to their old quarters again at this place, from Shanghai, as well as the company of Sappers and Miners. I believe the wounded men go to England in the troop-ship *Assistance*. By all accounts our gun-boats fought with the greatest desperation—so great as to pass belief almost, one boat having her crew renewed three times. When I inform you that one battery covered a frontage of three-quarters of a mile, you may imagine what our gallant little force had to contend against. From amongst the many acts of conspicuous bravery one deserves special praise: no less than three wounded men in succession were rescued by Captain Evans, of the Marines, from a watery grave, by carrying them off to the boats, one by one, amidst a shower of bullets. These men, I doubt not, will remember the gallant captain until the last day of their lives, and be thankful that he was gifted by nature with such herculean strength—as it is no slight weight for one man, having to carry a wounded man by himself through mud knee-deep. What the Ministry will do is at present the subject of conversation; but there is but one opinion, and that is, that the Emperor must be brought to his senses—for with Asiatics there is only one way of keeping them in order, by showing your strength. I can assure you our prestige has suffered beyond calculation, and an influential and intelligent Chinaman told me, the other day, that we must not be defeated again; "another check of that kind, and the whole of China will rise against you," said he; and this I fully believe to be the true feeling of the country. The Chinese are a proud race, and like all Asiatics abide their time, only waiting for a favourable opportunity to annoy us. In the event of our attacking Pekin, we shall meet with great difficulties, as it is very strongly fortified, and the country being so level that it can be easily placed under water; however, the greater the difficulties to be met with, the more glory follows as a matter of course, when we succeed. It is generally thought that nothing under 10,000 men will suffice to take and hold the capital; for this time there must be no repulse—for such to occur would endanger our interests in every part of Asia. As it was Lord Palmerston who commenced the war, it is to be hoped that he will renew it with vigour, and give the Chinese such a lesson as to make them keep the peace with us for the next forty or fifty years to come.

The *Calcutta Englishman* of 22nd September, says:—From a private letter from Hongkong, under date of August 8th, we learn that her Majesty's steamer Adventurer was to sail for Calcutta on the 21st ultimo, under orders from the General Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of conveying native troops for service in China. It is said that the requisition of the General is for 15,000 troops, subject of course to the decision of the Home Government, to which the demand has been at the same time forwarded.

INDIA.

BY way of Melbourne, we have news from Calcutta to the 22nd of September. From the overland edition of the *Calcutta Englishman* of that date, we quote as follows:—

The fortnight which has elapsed since our last despatch has been singularly eventful with regard to all that can be strictly called news. In the wide districts which were so lately the scene of war, the natural reaction holds all in dead calm; there are no rebels in the field for our troops to look after, all the natives, surprised at their immunity from all penalties, monetary or otherwise, have the tact to avail themselves of the weakness of our course, which has already freed them from all sense of discomfiture, and to assume a bearing of confidence, which has fully answered its purpose of frightening our Government from any attempt at making them pay the costs of their rebellion, which twelve months ago they would eagerly have done to avert the punishment which they felt they richly deserved, and, as Orientals, looked upon as inevitable. Throughout India the season of the rains has been a favourable one. In Lower Bengal the depth which has fallen is, however, considerably above the average. In most districts, where special disturbing causes have not prevailed, the prospects of agriculture in general are good. From our commercial reports it will be seen that, owing to the houses at home having largely overdone consignments, not making sufficient allowance for the check which must follow the abnormal demand on the cessation of the mutiny, the general prospects of trade are by no means flattering; and this natural result is very greatly increased by the continued want of confidence consequent upon the financial mismanagement and ignorant extravagance of the Government. In every department, the waste which is the sure accompaniment of maladministration is evident, and all that can be said of the fortnight, in respect to the Government, is that, without a radical change, we are just two weeks nearer to bankruptcy. We can confirm all that has of late been said in England respecting the frightful cost of the Native Army, which, no man knows how, has under various denominations grown to more monstrous dimensions than before the mutiny. Whilst military authorities of all kinds debate the merits of their schemes of re-organisation, without any authority and without shadow of organisation, excepting into corps, this dangerous army has struggled back, through all sorts of muddle, into existence. Whilst financiers of the smallest calibre are concocting measures suitably small, and ridiculously unworkable, here has grown up around them a costly force, which would tax to the utmost the talent of the ablest Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the resources of England to back him. Since the beginning of the present year the Government has been churning such brains as it possesses in a vain endeavour to raise money for present necessities at any cost. The last week has shown us what was one part of that necessity, the needless payment of avowedly mutinous native troops. Only on the 10th instant did the *Government Gazette* announce the disbandment of a number of dangerous native regiments, or parts thereof, which would, with as much reason and as perfect safety, have been sent away ten months since as at this moment; yet, during all this time, these known treacherous scoundrels have been fed and paid at the public cost. And their companions who are now re-armed, and are to be maintained by oppressive and partial taxation here, and enforced contributions from English taxpayers, are no more trustworthy than the less cautious disbanded men. We pay to maintain among us the worst elements of danger—the men who have in their hearts the venom of a suppressed treason, and stored in their brains the experiences of the late outbreak. The political wisdom which declares its fear of the native power, and the financial skill which is racked to subsidise them, are worthy of each other. Can we say more?

The Simlah correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing thence on the 13th September, says:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief leaves Simlah very shortly, though the date of his departure is not decisively fixed; it seems to depend somewhat on Lord Canning's movements. The 10th of this present month was the date first mentioned, and now it is said he leaves us not till the end of the month. It was at one time rumoured that Lord Clyde intended making a rapid tour throughout the Punjaub, on to Peshawur, accompanied by one or two of his staff, leaving the bulk of the head-quarters to proceed to Umballah on the 15th of October, and for that place to be the rendezvous towards the end of October for the meeting of the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General, who, it was confidently asserted, was to be there also at that time. But apparently this arrangement has been altered, and now it is settled that his Excellency goes down direct to meet Lord Canning at Cawnpore, from thence both to proceed to Lucknow. Two reasons are assigned for this move—one, that it has been found requisite to consult upon the advisability of collecting a force to intimidate our lukewarm ally the Rajah of Nepaul into giving up the wretch Nana, whom he has actually challenged us to go and take from his protection; the other, that a grand display is to be made at Lucknow. That presents—khilluts o honour—are to be distributed to the loyal and faithful of Oude! That it is absolutely necessary that Lords Canning and Clyde should be present to assist at the ceremony! Suppose the authorities were, in lieu, to make arrangements to compensate, in an open and public manner, their European subjects who have been plundered by the relatives of these faithful (!) natives; would not the blessings of the widow, the orphan, be called down on their heads, and would not the Government of India be placed on a firmer, a more stable basis? The Governor-General, after visiting Lucknow, it is said, will spend the cold weather months in making a tour through the North-west and the Punjaub, and in April next he proposes coming to Simlah for the next season; while Lord Clyde wends his way to old England, on being relieved by Sir Hugh Rose, who, report says, is to be our future Commander-in-Chief. Lord Clyde's health has not been good lately, his indisposition, though not of a serious nature, has confined him to the house for some days past. The above are the present arrangements for the coming movements of the head-quarters, but we know not what a day may bring forth. All may be changed in an hour, should an European war actually break out, or any disturbance take place in this country. The *Englishman* of the 20th September has the following:—Nothing is more remarkable than the total want of unanimity amongst military men on the subject of the reorganisation of the Indian army. It is not on one special point they disagree. We cannot find a majority to support any plan whatever. The *greater* the experience of the officers the wider apart are their views. Colonel Cotton would mix Europeans and natives; Colonel Troup opposes such an arrangement strongly. General Chamberlain and Sir John Lawrence would keep them separate; Colonel Edwards sees no evil consequences in mixing them, but thinks it impracticable. Some think the army ought to be recruited within prescribed districts, and that the regiments ought to be seldom moved far from their homes. Others state the contrary. Some propose to recruit various tribes, and avoid others. Nearly all object to Brahmins. Some officers have a pet plan for Sikhs and Afreedis; some for Gwalas, Uheers, and the middle castes, Goorkhas, and Mahommedans; some would keep them separate, some would mix them together in various proportions—in fact, the opinions are as variable as the features of the writers. It is impossible to form any consistent plan out of this chaos. We venture to think that one serious error pervades the whole, and that is, that there is any tribe, caste, or race, within the confines of the great barriers of Hindostan whom we can make more faithful to us, or to their colours, than another. All history tells us the contrary. Hindostan from the date of authentic history has been the constant scene of wars, rebellions, and bloodshed. Treachery and insubordination run through every page. It is not that foreign nations attack, or wars are declared between the north and the south, the east or the west; the tale is invariably of the army rebelling in some province, a prince of the royal house rising against his father or brother, and they never want for troops to rebel or mutiny with them. Any pretender can raise an army, the difficulty has always been to retain it in subjection. A section of it is sure to mutiny, rebel, or support a rebellious chief some time or other. In the time of the Mahommedan conquerors we find chiefs and armies constantly mutinying or rebelling. The Governor of Bengal revolted against one of the slave kings; Ala-oo-deen's army at one time supported a usurper. Frequent riots, approaching to rebellions, arose on questions of religion amongst the Mahommedans, in which no life was respected. The Mogul troops of Toghlak revolted in Guzerat. When this was put down, a general rebellion followed in the Deccan—the troops joined an Affghan general. We have no details of the murders and massacres which occurred on these occasions, but we have had examples in our own times, not to seek for them in the history of the Mogul kings. The Sikh army mutinied frequently, and more than once murdered their officers since the death of Runjeet Singh. The Gwalior army mutinied, and set their own Government at defiance, when Lord Ellenborough was Governor-General; they declared war against the English quite as much as the Sikh army did. Why, then, attempt to seek for a tribe from which we might recruit as *mercenaries* under our flag, believing that they will be one whit more faithful to their salt or their oaths than any others? The people do not understand their moral obligations as the European does. They will be governed only by fear, and will only respect power. It will matter little what men are [illegible] as to be compelled to [illegible] Having this to be the case, we think it is not of so much importance of what material the new army is made up so that it is well officered, not too much trusted, carefully posted, and only treated as an auxiliary force to the European army.

NEWS FROM THE SALT LAKE.

THE correspondent of the *San Francisco Daily Alta*, writing to that journal from Salt Lake City on the 31st of August, says:—A murderous tale again opens our communication. Crime runs riot through the valley of the Saints. Zion is greatly stained with blood. Murder stalks audaciously through her streets, both by day and night. On last Saturday night our city was startled by another assassination. A family residence on Main-street, not a block from the business centre of the city, was attacked by a party of horsemen, who fired some twenty-five or thirty pistol shots in upon the occupants, wounding two men, one mortally, by name of Drown, a Californian, yet a Mormon. He is supposed to have been the chief cause of attack, as he gained judgment in the late Court for several hundred dollars against a notorious party here, and report says, Drown received notice that he must compromise the matter or die. Thus he makes the third victim of the opposition to the Federal Courts, for this term alone. The parties who committed these deeds were permitted to race through the streets, over the sidewalks and into saloons, unmolested by the city or saintly authorities, and now, they say they are unknown; yet they boldly show themselves upon the streets and seem to defy arrest.

On the very next Sunday night, two more men were shot, neither mortally. Thus it is in the kingdom, and no effort is made to check these rascals in their bloody career. Neither the Executive, the Municipal, or the Church authorities interfere to bring these criminals to justice. Residents feel that no one is safe. If a man expresses an opinion of these things, in hearing of any of the party or their friends, he is severely beaten at fisticuffs, as an intimation of what he may expect unless he keeps silence. Indeed, such a state of affairs cannot much longer exist—a turn must take place. Spencer, the assassinator of Serjeant Pike, was distinctly recognised by several persons among the band of horsemen.

Judge Sinclair, whilst taking the dying declarations of Drown, was informed that his life was threatened, that he was marked. The same night Secretary Hartnell was threatened. Thus it goes. What it will come to we know not, but can only wait time to develop. We can do nothing, Governor Cumming will not. He is chiefly blamed as the cause of all these things, for had he come out and boldly stood against the aggressions when they were first commenced, all would now be peace and quiet; whereas his Utah career, commencing in arms, will be apt to close under arms.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I am told that you denizens of New South Wales have now a parliamentary committee sitting, to consider and report on a bill for a proposed tramway up Pitt-street. Before the committee decide, I would recommend that a rider be attached to their final resolution, to the effect that those who are in favour of adopting the bill shall be yoked to a hand-cart and that they drag the members who are opposed to it from the railway sheds to the top of Pitt-street hill, at Bathurst-street, and then back again up the hill to the railway sheds, for the period only of four working hours. If after that they approve of it, they will then deserve to have great *weight* attached to their opinions; but by the time they have completed their third hour, I feel certain they will wish that it was all the way as level as the bit at the Haymarket.

When they have done, they should sit down and calculate the number of thousands of passengers, and the number of thousands of tons of goods that will have to be logged up those two hills on either side of the Haymarket, during the next fifteen or twenty years (for it is utter waste to sink £10,000 on any shorter estimate), more especially after you get your rails run along to the Bathurst district on the west, and to the Albury district on the south—with the same number of trains that start now, namely, seven going out and six coming in between six o'clock in the morning and seven in the evening—something like an average of one train an hour. Then they may try to estimate the number of horses it will take to drag all the traffic and cargo up these two hills—the number of persons it will require to attend to them—the outlay for stabling—cost of forage, adding veterinary attendance and the loss on discarded animals, which will be pretty considerable and frequent, if ever you attempt such steep inclines for heavy cargo with horse-power.

From what I have seen of the working of the system in America, it is only in comparatively level streets the horse tram-roads will answer where there is a heavy goods traffic. In New York they are all comparatively level; the only exception I recollect is at Centre-street before getting on a level with the Broadway Terminus, but they take care when they have any cargo to leave it down on the level (as you would do here if you left it at the Haymarket); but that railway is comparatively a suburban one. At the Brooklyn end of the Long Island Railway they had a steep bit of ground to encounter, but instead of going up it with horses, through the street, they have made a cutting, (as you have done here at Argyle-street,) and brought the engine and train down to the water's edge,—but, there the width of the street is more like your Wynyard-square than Pitt-street.

At Baltimore they have taken care to adopt the comparatively level and out-of-the-way streets, and, where they do touch the leading streets, it is to cross them at places beyond the greatest traffic. Philadelphia is where they have tried the horse draft most for heavy goods traffic that is the only place where I noticed their having tried to overcome a steep incline with cargo trucks drawn by horses; but that pinch was not in the town, but in the suburbs on the other side of the Schuylkill River.

I was informed by the veterinary surgeon attending some of their horses that the company's wear and tear of horseflesh was something surprising; that so long as the traffic was steady and uniform the injury at this incline was not so noticeable, but when the cargo trade came to have a sudden spurt, everything, as usual, had to give way to punctual dispatch. The goods must be up in time. The horses must not be spared. The extra loading did not show much on the level ground, but when they came to the incline, after hard and extra work, many got wrenched, lamed, and laid up, this threw greater labour on the others, new horses had to be bought;—some of these, not used to the work, would jib and detain the train.

Thrashing and whipping followed, often without effect. The jibbers taken out, would leave further excessive work for the remainder, which brought more inmates into hospital. The last I heard of the matter was that the company were getting the incline cut down, in order to put engines on to do the work, and I think it is very likely that if you make your proposed experiment you will arrive at a like result.

I think it was Dean Swift who remarked that the country gentlemen's houses in Ireland were mostly built *near* good sites—so it appears to be with the different points of terminus of your railway here. At Sydney, at Parramatta, and at Liverpool, they are, in either instance, not more than a mile or two from where they should be. When your railway doctors performed their last operation to remedy the original malformation of your terminus here, they were *very near* arriving at the proper site, when they started making the addenda towards Pyrmont. If they had, on getting as far as the mud-flat at the head of Darling Harbour, given it a skew and turned it into Sussex-street, about Goulburn-street, and carried the rails right along that street, giving it a moderate grading,—then you would have had the most magnificent commercial railway convenience for traffic with the interior of any city in the world, for you would have had what a military man would call your base of operations in the whole wharfage accommodation of Darling Harbour jutting out at the end of each street, where branch rails would, after a time, turn off alongside the vessels, with the cargo trucks containing your wool, hides, and other inland produce. Your sugar, tea, and other imports for the interior would be stored alongside the rails, or, in many cases, be put direct from the vessels on to the trucks. That unequalled branch of your splendid harbour would then have become the site of large forwarding and receiving houses such as are to be found in the American cities—instead of the many shanties and shambles which now disgrace it.

Your flour mills, I believe, all abut on this street, so that when your rails got as far as Goulburn, your supplies of wheat from that magnificent grain district could have been actually wheeled on the branch rails into your mill doors. I hear a good deal said by your up-country gentlemen of the inexhaustible supply of iron and copper ore which can be sent down to the port when carriage by rail is supplied. If this proves to be so, the saving of cartage on such crude and heavy exports may make the turning point of profit or loss on the undertaking.

I take it, if any person were asked to name the most central point in Sydney, he would fix on the corner of George and King streets; the nearer therefore you could make your railway passenger terminus to this point, the greater would be the convenience to the whole community. Now, if you had made Sussex-street your railway street, *there* might have been your passenger terminus within a few hundred yards of the centre part of your city, and yet free from all interference with the bustle and retail business of the place,—you would have turned a street, the principal use of which at present seems to be, to retain the wild bullocks from coming into your other streets—into a splendid artery for communication with the interior. You would have increased the value of the street property there by 20 per cent., whereas by taking all your railway traffic down a street where a shopping traffic already exists, as in Pitt-street, you will there *reduce* the value of the street property by 20 per cent.

My idea is that it is not too late for you yet to secure to Sydney all the preceding advantages at an outlay of money, the yearly interest on which will be far under what your yearly expenditure for a horse tramway would be.

Make Sussex-street your Railway-street, let your carriages be drawn by engines at a slow rate till they get clear of the houses; let your engine be boxed in, as I have seen them, so that they are not more objectionable to horses than the perambulating advertiser I see in your streets; and by thus connecting Sussex-street with the Pyrmont branch at the head of the bay, you would be turning to account about half of the £90,000 already laid out there.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LOCOMOTIVE.

Sydney, 11th November.

A VINDICATION.

So! thou hast traced the glorious thought,
And roved in poet-land,
And, having done so, call'st it naught,
In accents cold and bland!
Stand back, cold man, who dar'st to scorn
The subtle essence of the poet's heart!
Stand back and listen, hear, and mourn,
Or, mourning not, the sacred shrine depart!
Lost time, is it, and waste of words?
Impractical, and high flown too?
Men are not as the flowers and birds;
To live, must work—words will not do?
Yes! it is even so, ye mad mankind!
Ye came on this earth with your sight impaired,
And choose ye now that, as well as be blind,
Ye will leave the songs of heaven unheard.
A poet! there are men were made
When heaven's melodious music burst
Around the Maker: whose souls were laid
Upon His bosom who their ransom paid,
Where weakness into perfect strength is nurst.
And there are poets! they have caught
These tones, and have, unceasing, striven
To ring upon their tremulous thought
The strains that once they heard in heaven.
And these are poets! they have hushed
Their very breath beneath the smile
Of the Eternal; and deem it gushed,
That they might Earth of some dark woes beguile.

Lost time! and do they lose who dwell
On thoughts shall live when time shall be no more?
And wasted words! not wasted if their music swell
Till hearts with holiness are gushing o'er.

And if some work be ours to do,
And if God's curse in blessing o'er us fell,
May we not tune that work to music's flow,
And, led by song, upon the rough path go?
And if it glads us, shall it not be well?
But thou can'st hear no heavenly strain;
As sweet to thee the sound of tinkling gold,
And sweeter still some paltry gain,
Than thought-inducing thought that rolled
As if 'twere written in the sunset's gold.
I pity thee! yet poet mind alone can read
With pure expression all the poet's word.
But know you who shall help the poet at his need!—
A parent's hand binds best when children bleed!—
True bard is truer child of thine, O Lord!
Again I pity thee! be sure beyond the skies
Each word is pure—poet-thought;
[illegible]
[illegible] fraught!

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—November 14.

Don Juan, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Curphy, from Moreton Bay 11th instant. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Comet, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Cork, from Otago 1st instant, in ballast. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—November 14.

John Ormerod, for Adelaide.

R. M. S. Benares, for Suez via Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—November 14.

Klewitter, for Guam; Tarbert Castle, for Melbourne; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay; Coquette, for Rockhampton; Vimeira, for London.

CLEARANCES.—November 14.

Benares, R. M. S., 966 tons, Captain Skottowe, for Suez via Melbourne. Passengers—For Southampton: Mrs. and Miss Smith, Mrs. Rusden and child, Messrs. Miller and Dickinson. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Rabbi B. Cohen. For Marseilles: Messrs. Coleman, Nasmyth, J. Philcox, Major Nasmyth. For Alexandria: Dr. Hoschetter. For Melbourne, Mr. J. Fairfax, Mr. A. Henriquez, Mr. Peters and 3 children and servant, Mr. J. Davis.

Vimeira, ship, 1037 tons, Captain Swanson, for London. Passengers—Mr. G. Buchanan, Miss Rice, Rev. H. Darling, and 18 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—November 12.

Margaret, Catherine Agnes, and Flora, from Morpeth, with 950 bags, 900 bushels maize, 11 kegs tobacco, 218 bags flour, 25 bags pollard, 35 hides, 1 bundle skins, 16 bales hay; Kempsey Packet, from Macleay River, with 2000 bushels maize; Sisters, Notion, J. Paxton, Van Tromp, Architect, and Sacramento, from Newcastle, with 487 tons coal, 13 casks cement, 15 tons coke; Moselle, and Southern Cross, from Richmond River, with 116,000 feet cedar; Gazelle, from Port Stephens, with 1000 feet timber, 1000 spokes, 2 tons bacon, 50 bags maize; John Mitchell, from Brisbane Water, with 600 baskets shells; Reaper, from Nambuckra, with 18,000 feet cedar, 10,000 shingles; Ellen, Jeannie Deans, Mary Jane, Lightning, Australia, and Policeman, from Manning River, with 1774 bags, 533 bushels maize, 5 boxes eggs, 5 tins honey, 8 hides; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 182 bales wool, 1 bale skins, 12 bags onions, 20 bales hay, 3 pigs, Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 100 bales wool, 80 bales hay, 50 bags maize, 8 horses, 20 pigs, 1 cow, 1 calf, 8 bundles skins, 3 coops fowls.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—November 14.

New Moon (s.), for Macleay River; Susanah, for Paterson River; Roderick Dhu, for Newcastle; Flower of Wexford, for Port Stephens; Flying Fish, for Manning River; Pezhen, for Brisbane Water; Nancy and Shamrock, for Newcastle.

EXPORTS.—November 14.

Benares (R.M. s.), for Suez via Melbourne: 4 cases wine, 1 box parcels, H. Moore; 1 parcel gold watches, E. Buchanan; 1 box, S. Clark; 2 boxes documents, F. Linnoy; 1 box, Bay, Glaister, and Co.; 1 box documents, Bank of Australasia; 1 box documents, Union Bank; 1 box, E. Brett; 1 box gold and silver coin, value £160, Veyrey, Delarue, and Co.; 1 box, 1802 ozs. bar gold, Oriental Bank.

Vimeira, for London: 29 logs iron bark, 60 casks hide cuttings, 7 tons bones, 9522 horns, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 61 logs cedar, 2 cases, Garland and Bingham; 24 casks cocoanut oil, S. A. Joseph; 450 bags gum, 6 casks old metal, M. Moss; 1000 hides, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 207 bales wool, 1 case, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 24 bales wool, H. Nouffiard; 20 bales wool, Mackintosh and Co.; 69 bales wool, W. B. Tooth; 60 bales wool, A. Hodgson; 22 bales wool, O. Beckett; 32 bales wool, J. Alexander; 1 box gold and silver coins, valued at £150, J. A. Buttrey and Co.; 20 bales wool, Joy and Co.; 72 bales wool, Griffiths and Co.; 66 bales wool, Dengar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 47 bales wool, Maughan and Co.; 2 boxes, Turner; 55 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; 52 bales wool, J. D. M'Lean; 70 bales wool, J. W. Buckland; 7 cases, W. M. Boyd; 132 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 59 angle irons, 121 bales wool, R. F. and F. Tooth; 1 package, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 1 quarter-cask wine, J. Taylor; 3 packages, Union Bank; 59½ bales wool, Joy and Co. Recapitulation—1129½ bales wool, 89 logs timber, 60 casks hide cuttings, 7 tons bones, 9522 horns, 24 casks cocoanut oil, 450 bags gum, 1000 hides, 59 angle irons, 4 cases books, 6 casks oatmeal, 3 packages colonial wine, 3 packages documents, 2 cases plants, 2 boxes specimens, 1 box gold and silver coin, value £150, 8 cases sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For London.—By the Vimeira, this day, at noon.

For Port Cooper.—By the Maria, this day, at noon.

For Callao.—By the Caribou, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Auckland, Nelson, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, and New Plymouth—By the Airdale (s.), this day, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Telegraph (s.), on Wednesday, at 5·30 p.m.

For Grafton. — By the Fenella (s.), on Wednesday, at 5·30 p.m.

NOTICE.

General Post Office, Sydney, 12th November, 1859.

A Supplementary Mail for the BENARES, per Wonga Wonga (s.), will close at this office TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. Registered letters by the above mail cannot be received after 4 p.m. Newspapers must be posted before 5 p.m. All letters forwarded by this opportunity must bear, in addition to the prescribed postage rates, a late fee of a sixpenny stamp on each letter, irrespective of weight.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

Custom-House.—Entered Outwards, November 14: Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne.

The Don Juan has made another remarkably quick passage to and from Moreton Bay, having started from this port on the 23rd ultimo, and reached the above-named place after a passage of three days, where she was detained discharging a full cargo and receiving another—a period of sixteen days. She left Moreton Bay on the 11th, and arrived here yesterday, making a total of twenty-two days, including all detention.

Ships' Moorings at the Circular Wharf.—The attention of the authorities should be drawn to the very dilapidated state of the moorings on the Circular Wharf for the accommodation of shipping, which, if not promptly attended to, may, in the event of a recurrence of such a breeze as was experienced yesterday, cause considerable damage. The chains and rings by which the British Merchant is made fast alongside are completely eaten away by long exposure to the weather, and are likely, should a heavy strain be on them, to give way. Vessels are compelled to provide secure mooring chains, but, unless the appliances used for making fast to are secure, the safety of the vessel is far from satisfactory.

Yesterday, shortly after noon, a southerly squall of more than usual violence, suddenly burst over the city, sweeping before it immense clouds of dust, and lashing the waters of the harbour into a complete foam. For two hours it blew with unabated fury. The Mountain Maid schooner, from Newcastle, with a cargo of coals, dragged her anchors, and took the ground at Milsom's Point; as the tide receded she heeled over on her starboard side, and was left nearly dry. We understand she is not making any water, and will doubtless get off the next or following tide. The schooner Sancho Panza fouled a lighter, which lost her mast by the collision. Other vessels at the wharves in Darling Harbour tested the strength of their mooring, but no material damage is reported. Two or three small skiffs were also upset, but the crews were picked up.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Benares got underway yesterday with her usual punctuality, and steamed down the harbour in spite of the southerly breeze which had just set in. She cleared the Heads at 2.45 p.m.

The Blue Jacket.—This fine vessel has now a clean swept hold amidships, and affords an excellent opportunity of observing the very substantial manner in which she is built. With the exception of a little leakage from some oil casks, her hold is remarkably free from any appearance of damp, proving her to be a very dry ship. She is at present taking in cedar and hides in the lower hold, and wool in the 'tween decks. So fine a vessel ought to meet with quick despatch. The divers were employed yesterday replacing one or two sheets of copper on her starboard side.

Mails by the Benares.—The mails by the P. and O. Company's steamship Benares, consists of 90 boxes 10 bags, and 2 packets containing 15,726 letters, 209 books, and 20,413 newspapers, and also 34 boxes for New Zealand:—

	Letters.	Books.	News-papers.
Australian Colonies	316	2	502
Indian ports	605	8	686
Northern countries of Europe via Trieste	33	0	1
Closed mail to France	428	0	160
United Kingdom via Southampton	12,517	150	18,500
United Kingdom via Marseilles	1827	54	564
Total	15,726	209	20,413

By Electric Telegraph.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 12.—Ewald, from Newcastle; Malta, P. and O. Co.'s (s.), from Suez, at 7.53 p.m.

November 13.—Lucy, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

November 12.—Cincinnatus, for Callao; Bessie Young, for Calcutta; Nymph, Fayaway, for Newcastle.

November 13.—Saracen, for Newcastle; Burnett, Malta P. and O. Co.'s (s.), for Sydney at 5.30 p.m.; Cæsar, for Adelaide; Asterope, for London; Royal Shepherd (s.), for Launceston.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

November 14, 9 a.m.—Queenscliff, S. by W., fresh, clear.
Albury, N.W., fine.
Gundagai, E., cloudy.
Yass, N.W., clear.
Goulburn, W., fine, hot.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

November 12.—Grafton, schooner, 56 tons, Brown, from New Caledonia, with 45 tons sulphur.

November 12.—William Barry Brown, schooner, from the Richmond, with 48,000 feet cedar.

November 13.—Jane, schooner, 142 tons, L. Neven, from Geelong.

DEPARTURES.

November 12.—Douglas, schooner, Mearns, for Melbourne, with 146 tons of coal.

November 14.—Almeda, schooner, Cleary, for Melbourne, with 280 tons of coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 7.—Fanlight, from Calcutta; Burnett, from Sydney; Jorgen Bruhn, from London.

November 8.—Wiedman, from Batavia; Fair Tasmania, from Belambi; Indemnity, from London; Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; General Neal, from Newcastle.

November 9.—Yarra, Kellermont, from Newcastle; Wellesley, from London.

November 10.—Monsoon, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

November 7.—T. A. Cole, for Calcutta; Spark of the Ocean, for Guam.

November 8.—Tayfield, for the Richmond River.

November 9.—Zambesi Aacff, for Guam; Mary Ann, William Hill, for Newcastle; Surinam, for Mauritius.

November 10.—Native Lass, Annie, for Sydney; Eliza Goddard, Caroline, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

November 7.—Native Lass, 106 tons, Stafford, for Sydney, in ballast.

November 8.—Lion, 216 tons, Barrack, for Sydney, cargo—100 hogsheads beer; Union, 131 tons, Littlecote, for Sydney, cargo—19 boxes tobacco.

The Blackwall liner Wellesley, Captain J. Smith, arrived on the 9th. She left Plymouth on the 9th August, and crossed the line on the 39th day out. She experienced a succession of easterly winds before reaching the Cape. Spoke the Dover Castle, 53 days out from Melbourne, in latitude 10·2 south, longitude 25.37 west.—*Argus.*

A most successful launch of two vessels, namely the Queen steamship and the Geelong dredge, both very weighty, took place early yesterday morning from the Patent Slip at Williamstown. The floating dock is now moored close to the pier of the slip, and is, therefore, entirely free from the current of the bay and Yarra, so that during the heaviest gales she will be enabled to receive and discharge vessels, without risk or loss of time.—*Argus.*

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVALS.

November 2.—Zillah, from Auckland.

November 4.—Reliance, from Otago.

November 5.—Flying Squirrel, from Valparaiso; Amasis, from Otago.

The whaling schooner Flying Squirrel arrived last evening from Valparaiso. She left this port in June last, to join the barque Offley, at present engaged in sea elephant whaling at Desolation Island; but, as was stated a few days since, the men mutinied on the passage down, and compelled the captain to bear up for Valparaiso. Here Captain Ledwell applied for advice to the Master of H.M. sloop Alert, then lying at that port, but there being a British Consul at Valparaiso, the master of the sloop said that any powers vested with him for punishing insubordinate seamen could not be exercised, as the Consul had prior power in dealing with them. Captain Ledwell consequently laid his case before the latter authority, who having investigated the matter, declined to punish the crew, who, consequently, deserted the vessel. After waiting a month, and failing to obtain a fresh crew, the captain decided to return home. The schooner has had a fair run of sixty-nine days down. She saw no vessels on the passage excepting a brig off the north end of New Zealand.—*Hobart Town Daily News*, 6th instant.

At the Old Wharf, between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, it was discovered that the river craft Queen of Sorell, owned by Mr. James Garth, and freighted with hay, lime, flour, and sugar, for Mr. Smith, of Long Bay, was on fire. An alarm was instantly given, and the Tasmanian engine, in charge of Mr. Hedberg, was speedily on the spot. By this time several persons had arrived, and with the assistance of the engine the fire was got under. There was no fire made on board on Thursday, and as it originated in the hold it is supposed that the lime became damped and that spontaneous combustion ensued. The Queen had her mainsail burnt, as well as other portions of her gear, but sustained little damage to her hull. Mr. Smith's loss is estimated at £70. None of the crew slept on board on Thursday night.—*Hobart Town Daily News*, 5th instant.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVAL.

November 3.—Cyclone, from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

November 6.—Jacqueline and Eliza, from Batavia; Irene, from London; Rialto, from Newcastle; Regia, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

November 6.—Matador, for Guam.

MANILA.

ARRIVALS.

July 10.—Sir J. Moore, from Melbourne.

July 21.—Esperance, from Sydney.

July 26.—St. Genevieve, from Melbourne.

VESSELS LOADING.

August 3.—Esperance, for Sydney; St. Genevieve, for Melbourne.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

September 4.—Julia, Powena, from Melbourne.

September 7.—Pocahontas, from Melbourne.

September 13.—Fortitude, from Melbourne.

September 21.—Montmorency, Alarm, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

September 7.—Aladdin, for Melbourne.

September 11.—Blackburn, for Melbourne.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Nov. 13.	8.30 a.m.	N.N.W.	Light and clear.
	Noon.	S. by E.	Strong gales and cloudy brickfielder.
	5 p.m.	S. by E.	Ditto ditto and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

	November	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water After.
15	Tuesday	4 52	6 37	11 41	12 20

Moon.—Last Quarter, 17th instant, 11h. 11m. p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger		Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6·50	10· 0	2· 0	4·35	5·45
2	Newtown	6·57	10· 7	2· 7	4·42	5·52
3	Petersham	7· 2	10·12	2·12	4·47	5·57
5	Ashfield	7·10	10·20	2·20	4·55	6· 5
6¾	Burwood	7·17	10·27	2·27	5· 2	6·12
7¾	Homebush	7·22	10·32	2·32	5· 7	6·17
10¾	Haslem's Creek	7·32	10·42	2·42	5·17	6·27
13¾	Parramatta	7·41	10·51	2·51	5·26	6·36
17¾	Fairfield	7·58	11· 8	3· 8	...	6·52
22	Liverpool	8·10	11·20	3·20	...	7· 5
34	Campbelltown	8·45	11·55	3·55	...	7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·15
12	Liverpool	...	8· 5	11·15	3·15	5·45
16¼	Fairfield	...	8·23	11·34	3·34	6· 4
20¼	Parramatta	7·35	8·35	11·47	3·47	6·17
23¼	Haslem's Creek	7·45	8·50	12· 4	4· 4	6·34
26¼	Homebush	7·53	8·58	12·12	4·12	6·45
27¼	Burwood	7·59	9· 4	12·18	4·18	6·48
29	Ashfield	8· 6	9·11	12·25	4·25	6·55
31	Petersham	8·14	9·18	12·33	4·33	7· 3
32	Newtown	8·17	9·21	12·36	4·36	7· 6
34	Sydney	8·25	9·30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Parramatta at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m. 2·20 p.m. and 5 p.m for Parramatta and Campbelltown.

Up Trains will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 8·15 a.m. and 4·45 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·24 a.m. 2·30 p.m. and 5·54 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	2·45	7·30	3· 0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·38	2·53	7·38	3· 8
4	Waratah	7·48	3· 3	7·48	3·18
16¾	Hexham	8· 8	3·23	8· 8	3·38
18	East Maitland ... arrive	8·30	3·45	8·30	4· 0
	depart	8·35	3·50	8·35	4· 5
20	West Maitland	8·45	4· 0	8·45	4·15

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9· 0	4·15	9· 0	4·30
2	East Maitland ... arrive	9·10	4·25	9·10	4·40
	depart	9·15	4·30	9·15	4·45
8	Hexham	9·37	4·52	9·37	5· 7
16	Waratah ... arrive	9·57	5·12	9·57	5·27
	depart	10· 0	5·15	10· 0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·12	5·27	10·12	5·4
20	Newcastle	10·15	5·30	10·15	5·4

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1859.

Before the Government determine to abolish the duty on tea and sugar we hope the proposal, which appeared in this journal on the 6th September last, and which we understand has excited considerable attention, will be seriously considered, namely, *to appropriate the tax definitely to the purposes of education.*

We have already stated that the duties on tea and sugar unite almost every advantage, considered in a fiscal point of view. They fall lightly on articles of universal consumption;—articles which are neither luxuries nor necessaries, but betwixt both; articles which interfere not with any domestic industry, and therefore have none of the vices of protection; articles which are consumed in nearly equal proportions by every rank and class among us; articles which it is difficult and indeed nearly impossible to smuggle; articles which are not likely to be produced in the colony at present, but which for a considerable time to come will probably pass through the ports, and therefore be accessible to the present Customs' staff, without additional expense.

Considering all these points, it is surely egregious folly to abandon the tax, unless it can be distinctly shown that it is entirely superfluous—for it is absurd to call it oppressive. We defy the Ministers to discover anything upon which a duty can be levied so unobjectionable in every point of view. We presume, however, that anticipation of a popular cry rather than in answer to it, has compromised too many to hope to preserve the tax entire, unless it be presented in a light entirely new.

The discussion of the question of education must have left upon the minds of all reflecting men a strong impression of its high importance. If the people are to be educated at the expense of the State, surely it is our duty to see that the work is well performed; that it does not languish for want of means; that it is not illusive for want of inspection.

There are many considerations which point out the duties on tea and sugar as most desirable to preserve for this purpose. We may premise that the appropriation for a special purpose of particular taxes is no novelty in British legislation. Our entire municipal system proceeds upon this principle. Formerly, it prevailed in the British Parliament. Duties upon particular articles were given for a particular service. This separation of a special tax would, in some instances, prove a failure, but the tax upon tea and sugar, as we shall see, unites almost every condition of success. First, it is a poll-tax, or nearly so—without any of the disadvantages of that otherwise equitable system of taxation when all are equally interested. There is no collision with the individual who pays, but, nevertheless, he does pay, because he is a consumer in nearly equal proportion with the rest of his neighbours. Thus where persons have large families to educate, their contributions would be proportionately great; or, not having children, they would still be contributors, to some extent—but none would object to a tax for purposes which all admit to be important to society.

Were the amount appropriated to the service of religion there might be complaints that men were compelled to pay for what they did not believe in, but unless a few maniacs, of whom society now is not called to take any account, there are none to deny the value of education to the country.

Another great consideration is the expansive nature of this tax. As the population increases so will its educational wants. But as its educational wants increase so will the produce of the tax. Thus, if the population were to double next year, we might expect that the consumption of tea and sugar would double also. There could be no difficulty in providing for the increasing wants of the rising generation, because the elastic duty would rise by the law of consumption to the level of the educational expenditure.

If the sum derivable from the taxes on tea and sugar were set apart by law for educational purposes it would be sufficient to provide schools of every class throughout the colony. The income, no longer dependant upon the fluctuations of parliamentary feeling, would give confidence to all employed in the business of education. The salary of the schoolmaster need not then be the scanty pittance which none but the destitute or disqualified would accept, but it might be sufficient to secure to him, with the other resources of the school, a respectable position in society. If the produce of the tax one year were more than the public necessities demanded, it would be easy to fund the surplus in the debentures of the Government—thus accumulating a sufficient amount to establish, as they were wanted, mechanics' institutions, schools of art, or normal schools.

We feel persuaded that there are few people in this country who would object to the continuance of the tax were its appropriation thus definite and perpetual. By thousands it would be hailed with confidence as settling the education question so far as it is one of monetary dependence.

There is also another consideration which has some weight. We believe that the reduction of the duty would make no material change in the retail price. The tax itself is so small as scarcely to be recognised on the counter of the retailer. No doubt ultimately the taxation falls upon the consumer, and its reduction relieves him, but this is only where the tax itself is divisible.

In another column will be found a telegram, despatched from Alexandria to Aden by means of the submarine cable in the Red Sea, bringing down the European news to a week's later date than what has been brought by the journals, which only comes down to the 19th September.

From this telegram we learn that, after all the efforts that have been made to avoid it, the diplomatists are once more to be permitted to come upon the scene. A general European Congress is to be held, and Brussels has been fixed on as the place for its sittings. The Zurich Conference has broken down, and the attempt of the three belligerents to settle Italy between them, and reverse the treaties of 1815 without consulting the other parties to these treaties, has proved abortive. The immediate cause of its failure appears to have been the inability of the two Emperors to agree about the fate of Central Italy. It was one of the stipulations of the Villafranca treaty that the old archdukes should be restored to their sovereignties, and as these little potentates had always been the tools of Austria, and had always been supported against their own own subjects by Austrian assistance, this clause in the agreement was equivalent to a concession that Austrian influence should still be paramount in the Peninsula. It was one that excited much surprise in Europe, for, as the archdukes had actually abdicated their thrones through fear, the people of Central Italy had become *de facto* free to choose new rulers. To repudiate this result of the war was to throw away part of what had been achieved. But it is clear that Napoleon was anxious for peace after the battle of Solferino, and, in order to induce Francis Joseph to accept it, it was necessary to show that France was willing to offer better terms than either Great Britain or Prussia proposed as a basis of mediation. Neither of the two latter Powers were in favour of Austrian domination in Italy at all; and in his published manifesto Francis Joseph publicly avows that he found he could make better terms with his antagonist than with his lukewarm friends. It is said that at Villafranca Napoleon showed him some telegrams which convinced him of this, by containing the ultimatum of Prussia. The accuracy of the information thus said to be vouchsafed by the French Emperor has been officially denied. But, however that may be, the representation did its work at the time, and impressed the defeated monarch with the conviction that, if he were to retain any of his Italian authority, he must make terms with his conqueror as the only one willing to allow it to him. But the promise thus held out to him was of that shadowy class which are capable of indefinite attenuation, and its fulfilment seems to be of very doubtful realisation. The Italian people have declared against the imperial arrangement, and refuse to be bound by it. The Austrian Emperor demands that they shall be compelled to submit. The French Emperor expresses his willingness to keep his promise, but he cannot force the inclinations of the people. These inclinations point to an union with Sardinia; but of all arrangements that are possible, this would seem the most offensive to Austrian pride, for it would admit Sardinia to that importance which it aspired to, and which Teutonic arrogance ridiculed, and give it an unquestioned territorial predominance in Italy. As a substitute for this plan, therefore, the project of an Etrurian kingdom for Prince Napoleon has been again revived, and if it should be acceded to, Austrian pride will have stood in the way of Austrian interest; for such a kingdom, in the heart of Italy, being under direct French influence, and supported by French power, would do far more to give France the chief control over the Peninsula than the formation of a large Sardinian kingdom could possibly do. If the question, however, is to be determined by a general congress of the European Powers, they will look at the matter as regards the permanent peace of the continent, and the balance of power, and will not consider themselves bound to carry out in any respect, the stipulations of the treaty of Villafranca, to which they were no parties.

If the archdukes of Central Italy should not be restored, and if, as is stated, Venetia is to become an Italian province under Archduke Maximilian—and still more if its fortresses are to be garrisoned by Italian soldiers,—then indeed the war will have delivered Italy from the Austrian yoke to an extent not imagined when the details of the treaty of Villafranca were announced. But the Austrian Emperor will have been sadly deceived, and the French Emperor will have achieved another triumph of cleverness at the expense of another accusation of duplicity.

Lord Palmerston has distinctly stated that England would be no party to any congress which should be called merely to register the edicts of Villafranca. If there is to be a congress, therefore, we may presume that the whole question of the settlement of Italy will be re-opened free from all conditions. And it may be hoped, in the interest of Italian liberty, that the real good of the people will be consulted, and not sacrificed to imaginary politictical necessities. The settlement of 1815 forced Lombardy on Austria as a counterpoise to the dreaded influence of France, thereby sacrificing the Lombards to the imaginary interests of the rest of the alliance. The error has been avenged; for it has turned out that the Austrian occupation of Italy has been the very means of bringing about that which it was intended to guard against. It has led to a French intervention in Italy, with the enthusiastic approval of its inhabitants, and united three nations in destroying the European settlement. Diplomacy has been too often thus shortsighted, and sacrificed national rights and claims to an apparent expediency. The world is, or ought to be, forty years wiser than it was after the great Napoleon's overthrow, and the rights of peoples ought, therefore, to receive a fairer recognition. But international jealousies and suspicions are as strong now as they were then, and it is inevitable, from the nature of a congress, that the fate of Italy will be determined not so much with a special view to the interest of the Italians as with regard to the effect of the settlement on the international relations of the great States of Europe.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 7 p.m.

The English news has produced scarcely any effect upon our markets.

Flour is firm, notwithstanding the Chilian arrivals.

People are anxious as to the time of departure of the mail, to know what detention will be made to enable the Sydney correspondent to reply to letters by Malta.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

A public meeting of the subscribers and friends of the above Society was held last evening, in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street. Mr. A. Foss occupied the chair.

The proceedings were opened by singing the 491st hymn, and by a prayer from the Rev. J. Reid.

The Chairman very briefly addressed the meeting on the objects of the society, and called upon the Rev. W. Cuthbertson to read the report.

The Rev. W. Cuthbertson read the following:—

REPORT.

The committee of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, in closing their labours for the year, have to present for your consideration the ninth annual report.

For the sake of completeness, it is necessary that this document should refer to all your stations and agents. Some of them are so near you, and so continually under your notice, that it appears to be almost a work of supererogation to make any statements respecting them. In order, however, that it may not be supposed that their connection with us has ceased, or that our interest in them has diminished, such will be just mentioned in passing.

We have no great achievements to record, and have had some disappointments to bear, and some difficulties to encounter, yet we have much to be grateful for, and are not without hope that the seed which has been scattered will spring up and bear fruit, and that it will be seen that those things which have perplexed and distressed us "have fallen out rather unto the furtherance of the Gospel."

The Rev. Thomas Arnold's failure in health, and consequent return to England, has occasioned a vacancy in the pastorate of the church at Balmain, which under his ministrations was greatly revived and benefitted. Many members had been added to the church, and the congregation was steadily increasing.

Your committee earnestly hope that ere long a suitable minister will be found, and that in the meanwhile those who compose the church and congregation there will patiently wait the Divine explanation of their difficulty, and hold steadily on, until they realise the fulfilment of the promise—"Though the Lord give you the bread of adversity and the water of affliction, yet shall not thy teachers be removed into a corner any more, but thine eyes shall see thy teachers; and thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it."

The following resolution was adopted by your committee on the occasion of Mr. Arnold's departure:

"That this committee deeply regret the painful necessity which compels the removal of the Rev. T. Arnold from this colony, and earnestly desire and pray that by travel, change, and suitable medical aid, he may speedily be restored to health, and may be spared long to work in the service of the church, and for the glory of God.

"This committee cannot part with Mr. Arnold without expressing their sense of the loss which they sustain in being deprived of his counsel and aid, and without great grief on account of the church, which by his removal loses a valuable and devoted pastor, who seemed peculiarly adapted to the sphere which he has so successfully occupied."

The church in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, under the care of the Rev. William Slayter, ceases, through lapse of time, after the expiration of the present year, to receive any aid from our funds. Your committee desire to express their deep sympathy with Mr. Slatyer, who has perseveringly and diligently laboured on that station, notwithstanding many and serious discouragements and obstacles.

During the year a church has been opened at Paddington, the pulpit of which is gratuitously supplied by the Rev. Dr. Ross and the Rev. John West. An increasing congregation attends upon their ministrations.

In connection with this society the following places have, for some months past, been supplied by lay agents, viz., Arncliffe, Camperdown, Enmore, Petersham, Pyrmont, South Head, and Waterloo. Eleven gentlemen have kindly placed their services at the disposal of your committee, as lay preachers, and it is hoped that these stations will gradually rise in importance until churches are formed in them, and regular ministerial teaching is enjoyed by them. In several of them already considerable congregations have been gathered and Sunday schools are in operation.

Our friends at Petersham recently held an interesting meeting, at which arrangements were made which we believe will result in the erection of a more commodious and better situated place of worship than that at present occupied.

The church at Newcastle, in the early part of the year, was supplied by Mr. Halley and other gentlemen. For some months past it has been occupied by the Rev. John Firth. Your committee had hoped that a permanent connection would have been formed between Mr. Firth and the friends worshipping there, but this has not been realised. They are not at present in possession of sufficient particulars to go further into detail in relation to this station.

The Rev. Edward Griffith continues to labour at Maitland. From his last report we extract the following:—

"There is no rapid advance; yet I feel that the cause is growing steadily and surely under my hand, though subject to fluctuation. When I look at the state of matters as they were three years ago, and at them as they are now—when I remember the circumstances of many of my congregation and the pressure under which they were cast by the disastrous floods of 1857 (a pressure from the effects of which they still suffer)—when I also bear in mind that for the population of the district, which is very little increased by new arrivals, ample church accommodation is provided, and that our congregation has been very much affected by compelled removals, the surprise is not that we cannot give a better account, but that we can give so good. Circumstances have been adverse, beneath them it would have been no disgrace to have sunk; and it is therefore something to be able to say that we have not only maintained our ground, but can speak of an improved and improving congregation, whilst our machinery for religious purposes is increasing in efficiency, and our influence for good also."

In addition to the Sunday School, which has twelve teachers and ninety scholars, there are four Bible classes, which Mr. Griffith personally conducts. He also preaches at three out-stations, viz., Dunmore, Woodville, and Horseshoe Bend.

In reference to Maitland your committee are quite prepared to adopt Mr. Griffith's own words—"A position is taken which gives fair ground to expect that ultimately such a cause will be established here as will fully recompense all anxious toil."

Your committee regret that they cannot make any lengthened statement respecting the labours of the Rev. I. T. Waraker, of Ipswich, as, apart from the communications of the treasurer of the church, which refer simply to financial matters, they have not received any report. The separation of the Moreton Bay District from New South Wales, and its erection into a distinct colony will, however, necessarily disconnect the churches there from this society. It is a matter for thankfulness that it has been our privilege in Brisbane and Ipswich to lay the foundation of two Congregational causes, believing as we do that "wherever Congregationalism has existed it has been the propagator of liberty."

The Rev. G. Wight writes cheeringly from Brisbane. A church has been formed consisting of thirty-one members, of which he has accepted the pastorate. Classes for the instruction of young men and young women are conducted by him. A Sunday school has been gathered. A goodly number attend upon the Sabbath services. An allotment of ground has been purchased at a cost of £260, and a spacious place of worship is now in course of erection. Mr. Wight states, under date of November 9th:—"The building is progressing. It will be a nice place, and an interesting object from all approaches to the city, and withal so central." The chapel of the United Presbyterians has been kindly placed at Mr. Wight's disposal, until a successor has been provided for their late minister, the Rev. Mr. Bell.

The Rev. G. Charter, of Wollongong, reports that notwithstanding the removal of several families from the neighbourhood, his congregations both in Wollongong and Berkeley continue to increase. He is most diligent and persevering in his efforts to do good. The Sunday school connected with his church presents a gratifying aspect.

Mr. Halley has continued his studies at the University during the year, and has been actively employed as a preacher in various places.

In June last your committee applied to the Colonial Missionary Society for two additional ministers, but as yet have received no intelligence of their embarkation.

From various causes there is reason to fear that a considerable falling off in the funds of this institution will be experienced during the year upon which we now enter, unless immediate and active steps are taken to prevent it. Your committee, in retiring from office, would urge upon their successors the importance of giving early attention to this; and they would appeal to all who shall hear or read this report to do what they can to support and increase the efficiency of this Society which desires to throw wide open the storehouse doors of the Gospel and to scatter its seed broadcast over the land.

We need larger contributions and a more numerous band of subscribers. We need also that all should earnestly and continually remember in their supplications those who are labouring in connexion with this society, that the various churches under their charge may be revived, and that they may be indeed men "full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, and that much people may be added unto the Lord." "Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children, and let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us, yea, the work of our hands establish thou it."

The Treasurer read an abstract of the accounts of the society, showing the receipts for the year to have been £1352 15s. 8d., and the expenditure £1294 17s. 3d., leaving a balance in hand of £57 18s. 5d.

The Rev. J. Beazley moved the following resolution:—

That the report now read be adopted, and, together with the treasurer's account, be printed and circulated, and that the following ministers and gentlemen be the officers and committee for the ensuing year:—The Rev. Dr. Ross, president; the Rev. Joseph Beazley, vice-president; John Fairfax, Esq., treasurer; the Rev. William Cuthbertson and Mr. Robert Garrett, secretaries; committee—The Revs. A. Buzacott, S. C. Kent, William Slatyer, John West, Messrs. N. H. Eagar, A. Foss, F. Geard, A. Garran, the Hon. David Jones, Messrs. J. Mullens, R Mayhew, R. Nott, W. Pratt, J. Row, B. P. Richardson, — Redford, S. Symonds, Joseph Thompson, Samuel Thompson.

He had been thinking, whilst on his way to this meeting, that he would have very much liked to have been present at a missionary meeting in America, during the late religious revival; or rather he would have liked to have seen one of these great and enthusiastic religious meetings taking the form of a missionary meeting. Looking at the tone of the speeches, and the manner of attendance, this meeting would get a lesson from such an assemblage in America. Then, again, he thought that he would have liked to have been present at another missionary meeting, the first one that was ever held, the particulars of which they would find described in the 13th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, when Paul and Barnabas were sent forth to preach Christ crucified. Both before and after their being thus sent forth, there had been a season of prayer and fasting amongst the disciples, showing a manifest dependence on God's mercy and blessing for the result. When he contemplated such missionary meetings as those he had fancied, and then turned to the circumstances under which they were then assembled, he must say that he felt considerably saddened. He did not wish to find fault with the report—it was well put together; and yet for a report, coming as the ninth from an institution of this nature, it certainly appeared to be one that did not give much satisfaction; and then, in addition, to hear an intimation that the contributors for the present year were likely to be diminished was painful in the extreme. He could not understand how it was that this society was so weak and feeble at the ninth year of its existence. Could it be that they had not done as in the times of the apostles, and begun their work in a simple dependence upon God? He fancied there must be something of this,—that they had not gone into their work in a proper spirit, and with that solicitude and that dependence that they ought to have manifested; neither had their churches interested themselves so much in the prosperity of the society as they ought to have done. This was a state of things they were bound to look at, and then to ask themselves seriously whether this society was to be allowed to die out, or whether they would make it recover its former vigour so as to do something towards the building up of Christ's church. He was, however, satisfied that the supporters of this institution were not prepared to see it fall, but would make every effort not only to keep it up, but also to increase its efficiency in a very great degree. Then came the question what was to be done, and what were the means to be used towards effecting this object? The truth was, that the whole matter laid at their very feet. There were two things that suggested themselves to him in connection with this subject. The first was that a deep and earnest dependence upon God was essentially necessary to the usefulness of any society such as this; and next, that if any man would really prosecute the work of God aright, he must feel wholly enthusiasmed in the work. Without these such a work as this would not go on with success. Everybody knew the necessity for enthusiasm, even in the common concerns of life; and if that society was to accomplish anything, the members must be conscious of the spirit of Christianity strong within them—it must appear to them more important than all else. He did not say, nor did he think, that a Christian man was bound to look with contempt upon scholastic, philanthropic, or other creditable institutions that were carried on by the agency of man; but he who was taught by the Gospel would place these in a very low position as compared with the cause of Christ: this he regarded as the highest and the noblest of all causes—the giant oak of the forest, of which the other institutions were but the undergrowth. They needed to see it in this light, and when they did then, and then only, could they go on with the full conviction that they would prosper. He did not fear for a moment that they would allow this institution to die, but what he meant to convey was that, as a Christian people, they were not doing what they ought to be doing, and what God had commanded them to do; and that the Congregational body as a whole were not doing the fiftieth part of the work that they ought to be doing. He besought them to consider well these things, and to pray that they might be enabled to perform those duties that they were called upon to do. The matter, as he said, was at their feet. Christ had thrown down his cause, and had charged, even to the humblest member of his Church, to take it up—and thus it became every man's duty to spread the doctrines of Christianity amongst those who surrounded him; and, unless this were done, their object would never be accomplished. Let them make this a new starting point, and at once consecrate themselves to a new course of action; and, if they did this, instead of such a meagre meeting as they now saw, they would at their next anniversary see that church filled with men all anxious to learn if their endeavours had or had not been successful.

The Rev. S. C. Kent seconded the resolution. Having referred to the speech of the Rev. Mr. Beazley, he said he congratulated the chairman upon the rightful position he occupied. In 1828 the chairman left a Congregational church at home, and was the first to put the question "Is it not possible to have a Congregational church at Sydney?" He looked on him as the father of Congregationalism here, and was glad to see him in that chair. He (the chairman) was his first friend here, he first went to his house, and he trusted they should go on together working hand-in-hand and yet see great and blessed things resulting from the gospel of God, and that Congregationalism might arise, shake itself from the dust, and do a good work in this colony. He was glad to hear his brother referring to the American revivals, and believed a great work of God had taken place there and in Ireland. With reference to the latter, there were some things in it of which he disapproved, but nevertheless he believed God had been working in Ireland and was working there now. [The rev. gentleman here referred to a prayer meeting presided over by a bishop, and at which 160 ministers were upon the platform, and to another in the Botanical Gardens at Belfast, where 10,000 persons were present.] In Ballymena, where this work originated, there were once 110 pot-houses, and on a Saturday night a thousand pounds had been spent in whisky; now, since the revival, not 30s. were spent in whisky. (Applause.) The origin of the work in America was due to the North Dutch Church in Fulton-street, New York. That Church had decided upon appointing a home missionary, and they fixed upon a man of considerable intelligence, of gentlemanly manners, who would be welcome in any society, and one powerful in prayer. In Mr. Lampfed they had a man in whom they could depend, and they said to him, "we will pay your salary, there is the city, go and act as God directs you, and fulfil your work." Day after day, the prayer went up from his heart, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do." As he passed along distributing his tracts, it occurred to him that as the merchants rested from 12 to 1 o'clock every day, it would be well to establish a weekly prayer meeting at noon. He obtained the use of a room in the Dutch church, and intimated his intention of holding a prayer meeting there. He went at noon, but nobody was there—after waiting half an hour, six persons came, who belonged to four different denominations. The following week there were thirty; the succeeding week thirty or forty, and they found it so profitable, that they resolved that they would not wait a week, but come together next day. Soon that room was filled—the room beneath was apportioned, all three rooms were filled, and even the great church itself. The thing soon spread over the United States, till from twelve to one, almost the whole population seemed to be engaged in prayer. (The rev. gentleman here related two anecdotes to shew how this revival had affected different men and women.) They had been told what they could do, and he should look upon that as the most important meeting held, if they would all go to the throne of grace and spread the matter before God, and all go about the work of the Lord earnestly, heartily, faithfully, believing in the work given them to do in connection with the inhabitants of this land. Woe unto us if we be not faithful. The voice of our brother's blood cries out against us, and let us seek the pardon of God, and arise to this work. Let them go forth indeed, and God would give them success. Let them aim simply at noble objects, and they would have an abundant reward here and hereafter, and shine as the brightness of the firmament and as stars for ever and ever.

The resolution was then put and passed.

The Rev. W. Slatyer moved the second resolution:—

That this meeting desires devoutly to recognise the necessity of the Holy Spirit's influence in order to the success of the agents of the Society, and earnestly recommending all who are interested in its welfare specially to remember them at the Throne of Grace.

He thought they would agree with himself that this resolution was one of pre-eminent and pressing importance, and he was not a little concerned lest in his hands it should fail to receive that sort and strength of advocacy which it demanded. He felt that in order to do it justice he must possess himself of that very thing whose necessity it recognised; and that only as he was placed in harmony with this spirit, and had a realisation of its importance, could he hope to place it before their minds as God would have him. His anxiety on this point was quickened by the thought that this resolution spoke of what might be emphatically termed present truth—truth for the times they were living in. The principle of the necessity of the Spirit's influence, in order to the success of evangelical labour, was, as they were fully aware, a cardinal article of their creed—(hear, hear)—as Christians. But then they were particularly prone to rest satisfied with their creed, and to felicitate themselves upon its correctness, as if the mere array of scriptural dogmas would form their passports to heaven, and gave them acceptance to God, oblivious of the momentous fact, that if they knew these things, they were happy only if they did them. There was no question but that this had been treated with not a little neglect: it had been held in abeyance, he meant, as regarded its consistent practical recognition, and it appeared to him as if God had proceeded in various ways to teach them how demented they had been to think of getting on and doing wonders without Him. The fact, at all events, which they had partially ignored was becoming a strong and stirring conviction of the Church at this present time. Was it the case that there was, wide spread, amongst the ministers and thoughtful religious people of this community an opinion that their spiritual condition was not what it ought to be, and was far from it? They had the results of long-continued and expensive operations baulking their expectations, and promising enterprises wrecked. Their religious organisation was put utterly out of joint, as material power had done its best and been worsted in its attempts. What was the consequence and the general impression?—That the means they had employed had not been, and were not, equal to their task, and not adequate to achieve the success they desired. He was not disposed to find fault with the feeling of dissatisfaction. He regarded it as a promising symptom, as it might lead to more earnest prayer, and to wise and Christian deliberation, so as to guide them to the discovery of the defect which had impeded their past efforts. It would not do in the light of history and in the face of facts to have recourse to the old nostrum, to drug and pacify this spirit, of laying the flattering unction to their hearts that it was for them to labour, and God to give the blessing. It was too much the fashion now-a-days to charge to the account of God's sovereignty what belonged only to them and to their own faith. He hoped that they would be found ready, with heart and head, to work and weave a crown of triumph which they should be glad to cast at the feet of their crucified Redeemer. They desired success in every department of human labour, and he who did not was *only a perversion* of his species. Preeminently was that true with regard to Christian enterprise, and they could not get on well, or comparatively at all, without it. The strong rigid sense of duty would not meet all the demands of their constitution. They wanted something more to sustain the progress of their activity; they wanted success to give it a gusto, and to turn duty into a sovereign delight. But whilst success was natural and desirable, and it was criminal to be at ease without it, there was an error with regard to it nature, and some little difficulty in determining when it was realised. He should not detail the causes which modified their judgment on the question to which he had alluded, but he could not withhold the avowal of his conviction that they had to do largely with the mercenary spirit engendered by the materiality of the age they lived in. They had sprung from our carnal rules of business being applied to religion, and from spiritual improvement being made to stand the test of material and secular experiment, determined by the rule of the counting-house instead of that of the sanctuary. But amid conflicting judgments upon this point, as to what was really the cause of this want of success, the meeting would still know how to appreciate the value and importance of the cause now advocated before them—a cause which was confessedly the cause of Christ. Viewing it in this light, it was their bounden duty to see that its promotion was fully ensured, and the work carried on on a scale commensurate with its great importance. What they desired to see was, an exclusion from the work entrusted to them of all that worldliness which was uncongenial therewith. It was not with a matter of ceremonies, or zeal, or munificence, that they had now to deal—what was wanting was the liberal manifestation of a true spiritual life—a vitality in their operations, such as would, under the blessing or God, eventually be crowned with success. History, experience, and philosophy, conclusively showed that the want of success in every undertaking was properly to be attributed to a want of energetic earnestness; and the same position was equally a truth as regarded this cause, the promotion of vital religion and godliness throughout the land. He did not mean to be understood as decrying many of those numerous secular pursuits in which, as members of society, men were so zealously engaged, but he would urge them to weigh well the much greater importance of active and sustained efforts, whereby the fruits of the Spirit might be made manifest instead of the works of the flesh. By a species of alchemy vital religion transferred the operation of mental energy, in the mind of true Christian men, from the mere seeking of that which would be profitable to themselves, to the advancement of that which would be well pleasing to God. Success in such a cause was doubtless a great encouragement. To bring about that success, however, there must be a hearty spiritual life, and that he feared was what they had not—at least not in such a degree as to cause their exertions to be blessed with the requisite amount of success. And how should they obtain that life? In no other way than by the assiduous practice of fervent prayer, and constant communion with Almighty God. By the power of his grace alone could a proper change be effected, and the dry bones be made to live. God works by love; but if we desired to have his blessing, even on the very best of our religious enterprises, it behoved us to seek for that blessing by prayer. If we would have it we must pray for it. But he would ask them whether such a spirit of prayer was really manifested amongst them? Was it not unhappily a fact that their prayer meetings were nearly deserted, and was there not reason to fear they were yielding themselves up to the idea that their practice of religion was only adapted to satisfy their souls? They must become men of prayer, and put up earnest supplications for the furtherance of the cause in hand—crying to the Lord unceasingly to prosper their work and to spread the worship of His holy name.

The Rev. Edward Griffith, of Maitland, seconded the resolution, and in support of the general principle, which it affirmed (although it had been spoken to three times already) was yet bound to say a few words. This he did because the resolution particularly referred to the agents of the society, and in so doing recommended them to their prayers. Six or seven years ago he had himself been selected as an agent in connection with that institution, and, remembering that fact, was exceedingly pleased to see the spirit which had that evening been manifested. As to any deficiency of success on the part of those agents, it would be well for them to consider whether such a want of it as might be found to exist, might not be

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owing to their not having been sufficiently recommended to the Throne of Grace, and [a] blessing implored for upon their ministrations. Without such assistance it was in vain for them to labour in the vineyard. To enable them to go forward in the work there was need for a plenteous outpouring of the Spirit of God. There they were waiting, and watching, and hoping for the conversion of sinners, but could not expect to attain the ends which they had in view, unless supported by prayers. They exerted themselves in the charge with which they had been intrusted, and did their best to get people together to hear the gospel, and to promote the Christian education of the children of their hearers. He could mention to the meeting several instances wherein there were children of thirteen or fourteen years of age who were still unable to read—still unable to peruse God's Holy Word. In the arduous work which had devolved upon them, as the agents of that institution, it would indeed be trying to them if they were to be left to their own unaided exertions. They depended upon their prayers; if those prayers were not offered for them, he begged that they would withhold from them mere pecuniary support. He should like to have seen that meeting turned into a prayer meeting for the success of the work; but, if that were not formally done, he nevertheless trusted that all those present at that meeting would individually bear them in remembrance; and this he urged upon them, fully concurring in the view which had been expressed by a previous speaker as to the importance of this society. The rev. gentleman concluded by beseeching those present to further the cause by their prayers, and by every other means in their power, requesting them, as an evidence of that feeling, to carry the resolution which had been submitted to them.

The resolution was then put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

A collection was afterwards made from pew to pew, during which a hymn was sung by the meeting.

Mr. R. Nott moved the third resolution, which was as follows:—

That the financial state of the Society, the increased claims upon its funds, and the spiritual destitution of many parts of the colony, loudly call upon us for the consecration of a larger proportion of our incomes to the service of our Divine Master.

Sympathising with what had just now fallen from the preceding speaker, he should not have thought it necessary to speak in support of this resolution, but for one circumstance, to which he deemed it his duty particularly to allude on that occasion. He referred to the struggle which was now taking place in the colony on the subject of the expediency of an abolition of State-aid. If this society did not meet with an adequate amount of support, some persons might be disposed to infer that the voluntary system was not one which was adapted to the exigencies of this colony. For himself, he must state that he considered it their duty, as residents in the metropolis, to exert themselves and send forth teachers by whom the gospel might be spread throughout the land. What was required was a general and steady co-operation of numbers of them in the advancement of this work, in which it was far better to have 500 subscribers at one pound a-piece, than five subscribers at one hundred pounds each.

Mr. Josiah Mullin seconded the resolution, and addressed the meeting in its support, urging upon the meeting several of the arguments made use of by the preceding speakers. He ended by exhorting them to consider what was the right use of money, and besought them to remember that it was best applied when expended for the promotion of the glory of God. It was a glorious thing for them to think that they were privileged to assist in such work.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

This terminating the proceedings, the meeting broke up shortly before ten o'clock, the benediction having been first pronounced by the Rev. William Cuthbertson.

Australasian Wesleyan Missionary Society.—A meeting, in connection with this society, was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Chippendale, yesterday evening. Captain Williams, of La Hogue, occupied the chair. The chapel was filled in every part with a highly respectable auditory. The meeting having been commenced with singing and prayer, the Chairman offered a few appropriate observations, and then called on the Rev J. Oram to read the annual report of the society. This having been done, the Rev. R. Amos rose and proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That the report now read be received, and that devout gratitude should be given to the Great Head of the Church for the success with which He has blessed this society and other similar institutions." The resolution was seconded by the Rev. S. Ironside, put from the chair, and carried unanimously. The second resolution was moved by the Rev. W. Kelynack, and it was to the following effect:—"That the success of this society should not only call forth sincere gratitude, but prompt its friends and supporters to increased contributions to its funds, and encourage continued prayer for enlarged effusions of the Holy Ghost." The Rev. J. Watsford seconded the resolution, which was then put and passed. A collection was made at this stage of the proceedings, when the sum of £6 18s. 8d. was realised, which, with the amount of £14 collected at the services on the preceding day (Sunday), made a total of £20 18s. 8d. The Rev. J. Oram moved the third resolution, which ran thus: "That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby presented to the lady collectors for this branch, and also to the committee, for their services during the year, and that the following gentlemen form the committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. Fletcher, Austin, Taylor, D. Moss, Reeve, Johnston, Lowden, Hillard, and F. Werne; and Mr. Moore be treasurer." The resolution having been seconded by the Rev. J. Dawson, was put and carried *nem. con.* The addresses of the speakers (principally on the progress of missions in New Zealand and the other islands of the South Pacific) were deeply interesting, and were listened to with marked attention. At the close of the meeting, a vote of thanks to the chairman for his kindness in presiding was unanimously accorded. The proceedings terminated with the doxology and benediction.

Botanic Gardens.—The Band of the 12th Regiment will perform a selection of music this afternoon, at half-past three p m., under the direction of Mr. Allen. Programme:—Overture, "Egmont," Beethoven; selection, "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," Halevy; waltz, "Jenny Lind," Kœnig; selection, "Masaniello," Auber; quadrille, "Il Bravo," Tolque; polka, "Monkey," Callen. God Save the Queen.

Prince of Wales Theatre.—Miss Mary Provost commenced a farewell engagement at the Prince of Wales Theatre last evening, when the comedy of the "World and Stage, or the Life of an Actress," from the pen of Tom Taylor, Esq., was produced. This piece, which was performed with great success in London, is in *morale* a vindication of the stage, and the histrionic profession. Mary Somers, an actress (under the assumed name of Kate Robertson), and Lady Castlecrag are the daughters of a reduced gentleman, whose estate was purchased by Sir Norman Castlecrag. Mary Somers adopts the profession of an actress from love of the art, and is consequently subjected to many annoyances and insults which the propriety and prejudice of the world are supposed to warrant. Lady Castlecrag is prohibited by her husband from acknowledging her sister, but nevertheless manages to obtain some secret interviews with her, and these are undoubtedly the most telling situations of the play. Miss Provost supported the *role* of Mary Somers with an intensity always inspired by genius—she threw herself entirely into the character—and was well supported by Miss Hudson, and Messrs. Holloway and Kolab—the former gentleman as Leonard Ashton, her betrothed, and the latter as Sir Norman Castlecrag. Miss Provost was loudly applauded throughout, and called before the curtain at the end of each act. The comedy will be repeated to-night, with the farce of "Taken in and done for."

The Protection of the Colonies.—Mr. Adderley's remarks, in the same debate, on the payments of colonies towards their own defence, appear to rest on a misconception of the relation between England and her colonies. To argue that, because we have granted self-government to our colonies, therefore they should pay for their own defence, is to argue that the colonies are practically independent. So long as the Imperial Government retains the right of making war and exercising absolute control in matters which it deems to be of Imperial interest, so long the duty of protecting the colonies falls fairly upon the shoulders of the Imperial Government. Mr. Haliburton's answer was therefore complete, when he said—if you withdraw your legions, declare us to be independent. But the fulfilment of our duty of protection does not imply that we should discourage the colonies in the fulfilment of their duty of protecting themselves; on the contrary, we should encourage our colonists to become practised in the use of arms, and to acquire those means of defence which will exercise their manhood, and enable them successfully to emulate their forefathers in resisting an enemy. Nor does it follow that we should not minimise our proportion of the expense, and hit upon some principle for regulating the relative expenditure. The Committee of the Treasury now engaged in revising this expenditure is one of those legitimate inquiries to which we have referred.—*Economist.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[By Submarine Telegraph via the Red Sea.]

Aden, October 2nd.
London, September 26th.

Captain M'Clintock has returned from his expedition to the Arctic Ocean with decisive proofs of Sir John Franklin's death.

The strike among the building operatives in London is likely to terminate by a compromise.

A revolution has taken place at Costa Rica.

A European Congress is to be held at Brussels. Venetia is to be placed under Archduke Maximilian.

The French army is to be reduced in consequence of the coasts being fortified.

Consols 95¾. The money market is unchanged. Australian Securities are firm. Tallow, 57s. 9d.

SHIPPING.

Arrived: Blue Jacket, Agincourt, Hornet, Stadbie, Derwentwater, Indus.

Sailed: Jessie Brown, Leader, Resolute, Francis Heatley, Scambia, Lincolnshire.

GREAT AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEWCASTLE.

[from our correspondent.]

November 14th.—A destructive fire—the greatest which ever occurred in Newcastle, and so serious in extent as to amount to a public calamity—occurred here yesterday (Sunday) morning. The seat of the conflagration, for such it was, extends from Spragg's store, in Hunter-street (saved only by the most extraordinary exertions) to the corner of Watt-street, and thence up the west side of Watt-street, to the Victoria Inn. The premises destroyed are those occupied by Mr. Shoemacker, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Stafford, the theatre, Mr. Croft's Commercial Hotel, Mr. W. H. Whyte's butcher's shop, office, and back houses, and the Victoria Hotel, all of which are complete ruins, the remains of them being now only a few tottering walls. The value of the property destroyed is necessarily large, being estimated roughly at ten or twelve thousand pounds; but there is room for congratulation in the fact that no lives have been lost, and that the fire was stopped at points where to prevent its further extension seemed at times almost impossible, and where that extension would probably not have been limited to the remainder of the block of buildings bounded by Bolton-street. The fire was first observed at about a quarter-past two o'clock a.m., when it was seen to break out in the upper part of the Commercial Hotel, the second story of which building was, in a few minutes afterwards, a mass of flames, which extended almost immediately to the basement, the inmates having little more than sufficient time to escape; and, although the good feelings of the few persons who were first on the spot induced them to assist in removing some of the property which was next to hand in the lower part of the house, but comparatively little was saved. In the meantime the flames, carried by a strong north-east wind, were rapidly extending above, and in an extraordinary short space of time had reached the roof of Mr. Whyte's front premises, in Watt-street, and, spreading across a narrow passage, caught the roof of the Victoria Hotel, the whole of these buildings being almost at once hopelessly in flames. From these latter, also, but little property was rescued. About this period the first engine, from the fire brigade station in Newcomen-street, reached the spot and, worked by such of the brigade as first arrived, and by a number of volunteers, played, under the charge of Mr. Webb, on the back premises, towards which the flames were spreading. In this direction, the efforts to prevent the extension of the fire to the large store of Mr. Whyte were successful, although the flames, carried by the wind, were driven alarmingly towards it; and although a quantity of dry loose timber, stored up in the space between, was repeatedly on fire. The direction of the wind had for some time confined the flames in a great measure to the southward of where they first broke out. But now, about half-past three a.m., a strong breeze came from the eastward, which drove the fire along Hunter-street, and with most alarming rapidity. The theatre was at once in a flame from end to end. Extending from thence to the butcher's shop of Mr. Stafford, the flames were carried along to the low tenements occupied by Mr. Hawley and Mr. Shoemacker, which it became immediately evident that nothing could save. Here occurred another and more serious struggle, to arrest the progress of destruction, as, if the flames extended to the store of Mrs. Lees (late Spragg), the destruction of the whole square at least became certain. So hopeless did the struggle here seem—while every possible effort was at this point and elsewhere manfully battling with the fire—that along Hunter-street and up Bolton-street an immediate removal of moveable property of every kind instantly took place, the wide street opposite and the court-house being filled with goods, which the inhabitants of every class were anxiously assisting to remove—even ladies joining in the charitable effort; but it is deeply to be regretted that, with the success which invariably attends well-meant efforts of this kind, the destruction caused in the removal was, next to the effect of fire itself, of the most serious nature; Mr. Knagg's extensive stock of medicines books, perfumery, stationery, furniture, and even fixtures being, in particular, so damaged and broken as that a thousand pounds would seem not too high an estimate of the loss. By partly anticipating the fire in tearing down Mr. Shoemacker's house, and by the incessant play of the two engines on the roof and side wall—but, above all, perhaps, by a providential shift of wind—Mrs. Lee's store, which is comparatively a high brick building, although several times on fire at the roof, was almost unexpectedly preserved, and the further progress of the fire was stopped at that side. All this time, the flames had been extending, spite of every means taken against them, along the back of the premises of Mr. Whyte, travelling westward; and here they were met by the same efforts to prevent their extension, as, had they reached Mr. Whyte's stables, the dreaded communication with the other buildings would have been effected. At this point, it was again literally a hand to hand struggle with the fire, and it was only by the use of blankets kept continually wet spread on the roofs, by pulling down communications, by the incessant play of the two engines, and by every other available means of throwing water, that it was kept within the mentioned limits; the closeness of the struggle being appreciable by the fact that Mr. Knagg's back premises were on fire twice. Here the exertions of Mr. Howden, the foreman of the brigade, with a number of his men, were invaluable; and it was only by his attention having been fixed on this point from an early period of the fire, and by a providential arrangement made for water that the fire was stopped. Here also, the mayor, Mr. Charles Bolton, Mr. Knaggs, Mr. Adam, Mr. Richardson, and others, rendered greatest service, and even female hands helped to work the pumps. Thus far, is a brief history of a calamity which, spreading over a considerable area of ground, was really heartrending to behold, and which will be long remembered in Newcastle. The particulars, thus far, if, perhaps, unavoidably inaccurate in some slight details, are correct in outlines; but it would be difficult to describe the general feeling excited in the town by the fire, and the universal sympathy felt for the sufferers. The exertions of the mass of the inhabitants,—indeed of all who could render aid—were above praise, and nothing but such aid could have kept the visitation within bounds. To a spectator viewing the progress of the fire, the scene, apart from its intrinsic horrors, was truly pitiable. The terrified inhabitants of the houses nearest the spot, with their families, deserting their habitations, and filling the streets with those articles which, in the haste of the moment, each considered most valuable. Indeed, it was impossible, for a considerable time, to say what houses were safe, as, while a shower of burning matter was carried by the wind in one direction, the intense heat seemed to expose the houses on the east side of Watt-street to most serious hazard in the other. The following, it is known, are covered, or nearly so, by insurance - Messrs. W. H. Whyte, Kemp, Croft, Knaggs, and Mrs. M'Greavy. It is a matter of some difficulty, where so many exerted themselves, either to notice or withhold names, but it would be both unjust and unwise (as praiseworthy examples) not to give the names, in addition to those already noticed, of Mr. J. P. Luke, Mr. James Buxton, Mr. J. Tippin (who received a rather severe injury in the face), Messrs. M'Pherson, Sharrack, Porter, and Talford, and of Frank (a coloured man). The exertions of the Volunteer Fire Brigade cannot be estimated by any praise here,—they were, from the first, the nucleus of the force which met the fire, and combatted with it in every direction, and they hold charge of the burning ruins even to the present moment. Regardless of personal risk and of labour, this most valuable body gave proof, in the moment of need, of its high utility. Some particular record should, however, be made of the names of those members of the brigade who were most prominent, and, as some slight recognition of their services may be mentioned, those of Mr. John Howden, the foreman, Mr. Henry Webb, the deputy-foreman, Messrs. Michael Nowlan, G. Bevan, H. Bevan, Sergeant Darby, Bell, J. Taylor, Gow, Cooper, Yeoman, Pratten, Carpenter, Gingell, G. Taylor, Joseph Taylor, and Steel. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Assaut d'Armes at the School of Arts.—Yesterday evening Professor Parker gave one of his manly and exciting entertainments at the above institution, chiefly for the purpose of demonstrating the aptitude of his pupils, after so brief a period of instruction, to wield skilfully, in self-defence, the sword, foil, single-stick, or bayonet. A numerous assemblage was drawn together, and the different exercises were gone through in the most creditable and satisfactory manner, several of the young gentlemen giving promise—with time and practice—of becoming in no ordinary degree apt in the use, either offensive or defensive, of the weapons in the handling of which their preceptor has acquired so much grace, skill, and perfect command.

MELBOURNE.

[from our correspondent.]

Friday Morning, November 11th.—Victoria gave itself up to loyalty on Wednesday. Never was a vice-regal invitation to a holiday more heartily responded to. At Toorak the upper ten hundred assembled on his Excellency's lawn. The thousands dispersed themselves along the banks of the Yarra, at Jackson's Creek, along the shores, and on the waters of the bay. The weather was magnificent, good humour prevailed, and the loyalty was outspoken and hearty. "The Prince of Wales, may he long remain so," was the favourite toast.

Of course there always must be *one* grievance wherever Englishmen assemble. The overdue mail supplied this. So much anxiety exists as to the coming news that the merriest of parties occasionally gave way to an occasional grumble, not without some cause. The warehouses were strictly closed, but one poor unfortunate wight awaited in each, in order to fly off to his principal with the first "extraordinary" out. Groups of these unhappy ones assembled round the Central Telegraph Office at stated periods, and growled unreservedly.

The appeal of Mr. Nicholson's Cabinet to the country has been a great success. A factious opposition greeted nearly every candidate only to expose its weakness. All the ministers have been re-elected except Mr. J. C. King, who is safe for Evelyn. The great event has been the triumph of Mr. M'Culloch over the Convention party and "Young Ireland" combined. Every effort was made on both sides. Wilson Grey, the strong man of the Convention, was put forward, and a certain victory was predicted. East Melbourne is the stronghold of "Young Ireland," and is densely populated with working-men. From these latter the Convention felt secure of support. It has turned out otherwise. In the Eastern Hill division, where this class abounds, M'Culloch obtained an overwhelming majority. The People voted against *The Convention!* Nor did they conceal their intention. They spoke out plainly, as plain business men, against the factious opposition they were asked to join; and when M'Culloch, on the hustings yesterday, declaimed against the arrogance of the small knot of men who were seeking to render government impossible, the heartiest of the cheering which followed came from the working-men. The Backbone of the Convention is broken. Wilson Grey, the founder and headpiece of that body, could not conceal his fears when he addressed the electors after the declaration of the poll. He confessed that his own private friends had canvassed against him, that men holding Convention opinions had deserted him—that where he looked for support he had found opposition. It will be well for Wilson Grey to take a lesson from this. He has been an useful man. He is earnest and thoroughly honest. When the Convention was single in its object—that of securing a speedy settlement of the Land Question, it was a body worthy of a certain amount of consideration. When the Convention assumed the position of Dictator the people spoke, and the mouth of the tyrant was effectually "shut up." Our *Melbourne Punch* serenaded the deposed on the morning after the defeat.

Hush-a-by Convention!
Sleep, sleep in peace,
Fret no more the country,
Let your hubbub cease.
See you not, the public,
Are weary of your squeak?
Hush-a-by Convention!
And let The People speak.

Lullaby Convention!
Put your Grey to bed,
Burn your stamp to ashes,
And let no more be said.
See you not, your efforts
Are miserably weak?
Lullaby Convention!
And let The People speak.

Hush-a-by Convention!
Let the lands be ploughed;
Slumber on in quiet,
Talk no more aloud.
See you not, that power
All in vain you seek!
Hush-a-by Convention!
And let The People speak.

The working men, more especially the masons, of Melbourne, have been thrown into a state of no inconsiderable agitation by the arrival of 200 masons from Hamburgh, to the order of the firm of Cornish and Bruce. They were engaged by an agent of this firm for two years, at 9s. per day of ten hours. On the vessel, the C. B. Kinche, coming to an anchor in Hobson's Bay, emissaries of the Masons' Union of Victoria attempted to get on board, but were at first prevented by the police, and immigrants were kept in durance. The illegality of this step was pointed out and the police were withdrawn and the Germans were landed and carried off in triumph to the Trades' Hall. The leaders of the union are now striving to effect a compromise. They do not seek to interfere with the rate of wages, but they will not let the new arrivals affix their signatures to the agreements under which they embarked, unless the words "per day of *eight* hours" be substituted for "per day of ten hours." In the meantime the trades are supporting them.

For the last month public interest has been divided between Mr. Nicholson, our new Premier, his colleagues in office, and the Flying Buck, a three year-old colt, which it will be remembered carried off the great Champion Race with the greatest ease. His second appearance upon the Victoria Turf as a Derby colt damaged not only his reputation, but also that of his owner, Mr. W. C. Yuille, most seriously, the latter more abundantly. But as you cannot be expected to be posted up in our racing matters, I will briefly, before going into the merits of the case, as against Mr. Yuille, and a person or persons unknown, tell you how matters stood for this Jockey Club Derby, which seems destined to take a front place in the Victorian annals. Firstly then, Flying Buck and Buzzard (the latter a *colt* up to the Derby, the property of Mr. John Orr, an intimate friend of Mr. Hector Norman Simson,) were begotten by one parent, to wit, Warhawk, a horse imported by Mr. Yuille for Mr. H. N. Simson. There was some slight dubiety about the Buck's male progenitor, and, withal, he is a gelding. No such stigma attaches to Buzzard, who, besides, is in full possession of all the essentials of a future sire of winners. Before the race was run, comments, rather free than politic, were made about Mr. Simson having purchased Buzzard, and, to use the expression of the *Argus*, "the ring declined to be shot at," it being remembered that Messrs. Simson and Yuille threw in together for a large stake in the Champion Race. The remark just quoted was hardly published in the *Argus* before Messrs. Simson and Yuille signed their joint names to an epistle which formally set forth that the public were not about to be swindled, but that the two colts would run on their merits. Suspicious circumstance the first! Fancy Lords Eglinton and Zetland posting a notice at Tattersall's that the Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur would run on their merits, in the great thousand guinea match, at York, and expressing a hope that the better horse would win. I will now suppose the J. C. Derby run, and Buzzard proclaimed the winner. The *Argus* of the following day intimates that a general opinion prevailed that the race was sold, and the Buck pulled when he should—having proved himself a thorough stager—have been allowed to run from end to end. The fine points of jockeyship, such as taking the Buck into the inside running, may be dismissed. Sufficient for the general issue is that a very large and also an expert section of the community was of opinion that the Buck could have won had he been allowed. Mr. Yuille refers the question to the stewards of the Jockey Club, who, without the slightest investigation, declares the race to have been fairly run; and express their marked disapproval of what appeared in the *Argus*. The sporting reporter of that journal at once writes a letter declaring his individual conviction of the affair being "a cross" (how odd that Mr. Yuille's name should have a cross in it!), and showing concurrent testimony to the same effect in the shape of telegrams sent to the different country papers and also to Sydney and Adelaide. This letter is replied to vaguely by the secretary of the Jockey Club, who, it would appear, wrote as the boy Coyne rode to orders. A rejoinder comes, repeating the charge of unfairness, and producing a large mass of additional testimony. To this there is no reply, although, shortly after, the *Argus* teems with letters corroborating the opinion that the Derby was "a cross." Two more actors now come upon the stage, Messrs. Goyder and Gearns, who, hearing that the rider of the Flying Buck had been blabbing on his master, set him to sign the following statement:—

"Argus Hotel, Melbourne,
"October 26th, 1859.

"I, the undersigned Thomas Coyne, hereby, of my own accord and free-will, declare that my orders from Mr. Yuille when about to start for the Jockey Club Derby, 1859, in the saddling-paddock, when I was mounted, were not to win the race; or if I did, he would cut my throat—to keep behind, and to make a show at the finish; adding, "£150 if you do it right;" and that I acted according to his orders, and had great difficulty in preventing the Buck from winning.

"Thomas Coyne.

"Witness—W. L. Kelly."

Some days after, the tell-tale boy is caught by one Clough, a subordinate of Yuille's and taken to his ex-master, who produces a magistrate. The boy at once, under the influence of beer, a Bible, a magistrate, and his incensed employer, recants the whole of his former declaration. The result is an action for conspiracy against Goyder and Gearns. The case lasts the greater part of three days, and is, upon the production of a very small portion of the defence, dismissed. Meantime, the Turf Club, hitherto looked up to as, at any rate, a respectable, if not very competent, tribunal, has been called upon by Mr. Yuille to investigate the whole matter. They meet in great force. Mr. Sturt plays the leading part, and coolly declares that he, as presiding magistrate at the late trial, saw nothing in the evidence adduced to implicate Mr. Yuille in anything like foul play regarding the race. Nay, more, he says that had there been any evidence to shew the race was run unfairly, it would have been brought forward. Now, I personally knew that twenty witnesses were outside the Police-court prepared to state their impression of the running, and none should know better than Mr. Sturt that when the testimony of three witnesses had been taken, that of the last two being unmistakeable as to the "sell," the case was abruptly dismissed. Only two gentlemen spoke out at the Turf Club meeting, Mr. G. W. Rusden and Colonel Robbins; but, despite their strong remarks, the whole question touching Mr. Yuille's honour was quietly shelved, that gentleman having been dismissed with a mild rebuke for taking the boy Coyne back into his service after having so maligned his master. Coyne, however, is disqualified for an indefinite period. A very general opinion prevails that the boy told part of the truth in his first statement, upon which the information for conspiracy was laid, but that more remains behind. He has since left Mr. Yuille's employ and gone up country—malicious people say to Mr. Hector Norman Simson's station. This much is certain, relative to the whole affair, that if Mr. Yuille is really innocent of the charge brought against him, the Turf Club has done him the greatest unkindness possible; while, on the other hand, if he be guilty, the club acted in a most unbecoming manner by declining to investigate the subject. With the outside public, and, in fact, with all but personal friends of Messrs. Yuille and Simson, or those in some way interested in their well-being, there is but one opinion which is—that the Jockey Club Derby was a sold race. This long story will no doubt appear timesome to your readers, but, as the matter has occupied almost exclusively Melbourne attention for some time past, perhaps prolixity may be excused.

Sailor runs nowhere here. Camden was yesterday beaten for the Three-mile Handicap by two lengths, Beeswing being again his victor, although with several pounds more weight upon her back. Old Strop was nowhere; and Io, after running very forward half round the course in the Maiden Plate, cut up very badly at the finish. Mr. Redwood says all his horses choke after going about a mile, and that he does not expect to see them get better of influenza for some time to come.

From the papers to the 11th current, received per Wonga Wonga, from Victoria, we make the following extracts:—

The *Argus*, of 11th, states that Inspector Smith, of the detective branch of the Victorian police force, who was despatched to England some months back, commissioned to apprehend Chisholm, the Portland Road Board defaulter, returned yesterday with his prisoner by the Wellesley. Chisholm is charged with embezzling funds belonging to the board. He was apprehended in Ireland.

It is reported by the same journal that the production of Donizetti's tragic opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," on Wednesday evening, was an undoubted and unqualified success. The principal performers were summoned forth at the conclusion of each act to receive the special acknowledgments of the audience.

"Lord Mayor's Day" in Victoria took place on the 9th instant. The reign of Mr. Walsh, after a duration of twelve months—in the course of which time he has earned the best wishes of his fellow-citizens—has been brought to a close, and Dr. Eades has been elected mayor and chief magistrate of Melbourne. From the high opinion expressed of him, the papers think there is every reason to hope that he will do his utmost to raise the civic council higher in the scale of public estimation than it has hitherto been held.

On Tuesday evening, a man named William Warner, cook on board the Black Eagle, steamer, lying alongside the Queen's Wharf, whilst in a state of intoxication, fell into the Yarra, and was drowned.

A question of some little importance to the mercantile community, with reference to policies of insurance, was tried in the New Court, Melbourne, on the 8th instant. Messrs. Appert, Pryde, and Co. had insured 160 tons of coal on board the Burra Burra, at the office of the Launceston Marine and Fire Insurance Company, on the 10th June last, representing that the vessel was at Twofold Bay "about the 15th May." The vessel was wrecked on the 16th, and the coals were of course lost with it. It subsequently appeared that the vessel had left Twofold Bay for Melbourne on the 10th May, and the point to be decided at the trial was, whether "about the 15th" included the 10th, and the jury appeared to think that it did, as they returned a verdict for the full amount claimed.

The *Argus* of Tuesday says that a large number of forged bank notes and cheques—particularly the latter—are now in circulation, and cautions people to be wary in their monetary transactions with persons of whom they have no personal knowledge. Several cheques purporting to be signed by Messrs. W. M. Tennant and Co., but forgeries, have been offered to various persons lately, and in one or two instances successfully. On Monday afternoon a man named Henry Gilbert presented a forged cheque for £300 on the Bank of New South Wales to Mr. Tilke, the landlord of the City Hotel, and succeeded in obtaining from the latter a loan of £2. The same man on the previous day obtained £7 10s. from a person named Sidney Moss, by means of a fictitious cheque for £12 on the same bank.

Tuesday's *Age* states that the quarterly meeting of the Evangelical Alliance of Victoria was held in the Protestant Hall on the previous evening. There were about 70 persons present, including his Honor Mr. Justice Pohlman, in the chair, the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, Mr. Harker, M.L.A., and a considerable number of ministers of religion, representing various dissenting bodies. The theme for the evening was "the importance of a religious revival, and the means to be used in promoting it." The service was entirely devotional in character, and consisted of short discourses, prayers, and hymns. The late revivals in the north of Ireland, in Scotland, and in Sweden, were frequently referred to, and contrasted with the operations of the Holy Spirit on the primitive Christians. The various speakers dwelt upon the necessity and advantage of encouraging a revival in Victoria.

With respect to the recent extensive robbery of the Bank of New South Wales, at Deniliquin, the *Castlemaine Advertiser* says:—"We hear that other parties have been arrested at Deniliquin on suspicion of being concerned in the late sticking-up of the Bank of New South Wales, at Deniliquin. It would appear that, besides those already in custody, suspicion points to other parties, indeed, it is rumoured in Deniliquin that the robbery was originally planned by a gang, which included ten or a dozen different persons. A telegram has been received stating that £700 more had been recovered."

The almost obsolete practice of keeping up the 5th of November, obtained, it appears, this year at Ballaarat. The *Star* says:—"The ranges were lit up at several points on Saturday night in honour of the anniversary of the 5th of November. The fires were of enormous dimensions, and looked like houses on fire rather than ordinary Guy Fawkes' celebrations. We presume the illuminations were due to the old-fashioned and intensely Protestant propensities of some of our Cornish miners."

The execution of William Siddens, for rape, committed under circumstances of the most revolting barbarity, has already been noticed in our Melbourne telegram. The *Age*, of the 8th, states that, after the rope had been adjusted around the culprit's neck, and just before the drop fell, he requested the Sheriff to send for any reporters that were present. His request having been complied with, he made the following statement:—"Gentlemen, I am now upon the brink of eternity, and shall soon be before my God; and with the last words, I now say, that I never used a knife or cut that girl, as has been stated. I will now confess that I was guilty of the act, but I never used any other violence towards her. I never set a dog at her, for I had no dog to set at all. I did not put a rope round her neck, nor use any such violence as is imputed to me, and I now call God to witness, who I hope will be merciful to me, that I never did any such thing." In one minute afterwards he had ceased to exist.

The abundant supply of water from the recent rains appears to have infused new energy into mining operations on most of the diggings in Victoria. Large heaps of wash-dirt that have been accumulating during the dry weather are now gradually disappearing through the pudd'ing machines and the cradles, where those primitive implements are still in use; and the proceeds of these washing-up operations are supplying the miners with funds, and contributing somewhat to put them into better spirits. To what extent this gratifying "revival" in material matters will tend to swell the amount of the weekly escorts, remains to be seen. It can hardly be expected (says the *Age*) at this late period of the year, that the heavy arrears to be made up before the yield of 1859 equals that of the previous year, will be overtaken.

The Austrian savan, Dr. Hochstetter, who, as a scientific *attaché* of the Austrian frigate Novara, has been in this part of the world for the last two or three years, was on Ballaarat for a couple of days in the end of last week, and departed for Melbourne on Saturday forenoon. The learned gentleman, we understand, expressed it as his opinion that our system of mining here is very wasteful and inefficient, and capable of very great improvement.—*Ballaarat Star.*

Mr. Savage and the Tasmanian Cable.—T. W. B. has addressed the Editor of the *Argus*, calling his attention to the following paragraph, which appeared in that journal of the 26th ultimo:—"King's Island.—We received the following telegram from this station this morning:—'I never saw such a sea in my life as is running near King's Island. If Mr. Savage is out he is swamped to a certainty. No signs of the Victoria.'—*Launceston Examiner*, October 22." In reference to the above (says T. W. B.), I have learned that about a month since Mr. Savage left Hobson's Bay in a small cutter, with six or seven hands, two of whom were assistants who accompanied him from England in the Omeo, for the purpose of laying down the Tasmanian cable. He was ordered to proceed on the present voyage to the various landing-places of the cable, to inspect the shore ends and overland lines; also, to find out, if possible, the cause of the frequent interruptions in the electric communication between this colony and Tasmania. Since the little cutter left Port Phillip Heads, nothing has been heard of it, or any one on board. It is to be feared that during the late westerly gales some accident, or possibly worse, may have happened to them. This letter drew forth, on the following day, from Mr. Bayles, the subjoined reply, which allays all doubt as to the safety of Mr. Savage:

"(By Electric Telegraph.)
"Message for *Cornwall Chronicle*.

"Shipping Report.—Circular Head, 11 a.m.—Nil. Wind E. Strong weather. Raining heavily.

"King's Island, 11 a.m.—Nil. Wind E. Strong weather, and cloudy. Mr. Savage is still at New Year Island. Not been able to move yet."

Boots and Shoes, ex British Merchant and Lochiel.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. request us to remind boot and shoe makers, merchants, country buyers, and others, of their sale of Davies and Sons, and Poole and Co.'s boots and shoes, to take place at their warehouse, this day, at 11 o'clock; also, at 1 o'clock, Bathurst leather and V. D. L. kangaroo skins.—Adv.

Chatto and Hughes have requested us to remind purchasers of drapery goods, of their sale, this day, of a large and varied assortment of seasonable drapery, hats, caps, &c., at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 258, George-street. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.—Adv.

Bellevue House, No. 444, Kent-street South.—The trade, parties furnishing, and others, should attend this sale. The proprietor is finally leaving the premises, and R. Muriel has imperative instructions to sell. The principal portion of the furniture buyers can testify to the truth—having been consulted—regarding the most expeditious and judicious mode of disposal of the proprietor's sterling assortment of household furniture.—Adv.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Gigs, Trucks, Drays, &c.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Durham Bulls and Merino Sheep.
MESSRS. FURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, New Zealand Woollashing; at 2 o'clock, Materials of two Houses, corner of Erskine and Kent streets.
MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Europe Rope, Spun Yarn, Panel Doors, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Ale, Sausages, Tongues, Salt Salmon, Quicksilver, Phosphorus.
MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, Hosiery, Hats, and Caps.
MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the residence of the Rev. H. Darling, 90, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.; at their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Rope, Woollashing. Box Cord, Spun Yarn, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Fruits, Fireworks, &c.
MR. E. P. RICHARDSON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Gardeners' Arms Inn, Butcher's Shop, and Cottage, in Bullanaming and Botany streets, Redfern; Allotments of Land at Newtown; Land at Cook's River; Farm near Windsor; Properties in the Town of Appin; Land at Menangle and Singleton.
MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—Alongside the William, at Circular Quay, at half-past 2 o'clock, Mess Beef, Maize.
MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; at 1 o'clock, Leather.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—At Belle Vue House, 444, Kent-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Engravings, Oil Paintings, Glass and Chinaware, &c.
MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Watches, Books, &c.
MR. H. A. GRAVES.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.
MR. J. BUNTING.—At 53, Liverpool-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture.
MR. G. F. BAKER.—At the rear of Mr. M'Lellan's, Ship Inn, Sussex-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture.

New Zealand.—A *General Government Gazette* (New Zealand) announces that the Wairau has been established as a new province, to be known by the name of Marlborough. The town of Picton, heretofore called Waitohi, is the capital.

The Queanbeyan Election.—We understand that Mr. Forster, in reply to a communication from electors in Queanbeyan, has stated that his time is so fully occupied in the duties of his high office and in maturing measures to bring before the Assembly, that he would not be able to attend the nomination on the 15th instant. Messrs. Campbell and Davis have both abandoned all thought of opposition—indeed, the latter gentleman has stated that he will use all his influence in favour of Mr. Forster, for whose return a stronger feeling is evinced in Queanbeyan than was ever the case on any previous occasion. At a meeting held at Queanbeyan on Friday, to secure the re-election of Mr. Forster, it was proposed by Mr. J. J. Wright, and seconded by Mr. A. Affleck, "That this meeting, considering the zeal, ability, and unwearied assiduity which the Honorable William Forster has evinced as their representative, and having the highest confidence in his administrative talent and his progressive principles, cordially approve of his acceptance of office in the present crisis, and pledge themselves to use their best exertions to secure his re-election." A committee was then appointed to secure Mr. Forster's return. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman and cheers for Mr. Forster, the meeting separated.—*Yass Courier of Saturday.*

University College, London.—The result of the examinations at the close of the Summer Term for the Medical and Chymical Classes of the College was as follows, the Dean (Professor Williamson, F.R.S.) in the chair:—Practical Chemistry (Professor Williamson, F.R.S.)—Gold medal, Edward Lloyd H. Fox; certificates—2nd, J. Talfourd Jones; 3rd (equal), Isadore B. Lyon and Thomas Wemyss Bogg; 4th, Frederick George; 5th, Thomas Griffiths. Materia Medica and Therapeutics (Professor Garrod, M.D.)—Gold medal, John H. Hutchinson; 1st silver medal, William Watson; 2nd silver medal, J. Starkey Smith; certificates—4th, Palemon Best; 5th (equal), Frederick T. Roberts and Henry C. Bastian; 7th, Thomas Griffiths; 8th, Thomas Wemyss Bogg; 9th, William Henry Brotherton; 10th, John Penning Baker; 11th, Warner Atkinson; 12th, Arthur W. Nash; Nankivell; 13, George B. Phillips. Medical Jurisprudence (Professor Carpenter, M.D.).—Gold medal, Edmund Holland; certificates—2nd, William J. Hunt; 3rd, Alfred Woodforde; 4th, William Clifford King. Midwifery (Professor Murphy, M.D.).—Gold medal, John Celestin Bernard; 1st silver medal, William P. Rawlins; 2nd silver medal, M. Oscar Hurlston; certificates—4th, George B. Phillips; 5th, Richard M. Miller; 6th, John M. Waters; 7th, Edwin Furre; 8th, Henry Sutcliffe; 9th, F. William Gibson; 10th, Donald Fraser Yeates. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (Professor Wharton Jones, M.D.)—Silver medal, Isidore B. Lyon; certificate, Alfred Woodforde. Botany (Professor Lindley, Ph.D.)—Senior class gold medal, Thomas Wemyss Bogg; silver medal, Thomas J. Denman; certificates—3rd, George Wilson; 4th, John H. Hutchinson; 5th, Edward Thomas Tibbits; 6th, Frederick Thomas Roberts. Dr. Fellowes' Medico-Clinical medals — Winter Term; gold medal, Philip Sydney Jones.—*Times*, August 4.

Imported Durham Bulls.—We have been requested to draw the attention of breeders and others to the sale of imported Durham Bulls, just arrived per La Hogue, which takes place at Mr. C. Martyn's Horse-bazaar, 215, Pitt-street, this day, at 12 o'clock precisely.—Adv.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The U. S. steam frigate Saranac, Captain Kelly, arrived at Panama, August 25, bringing dates from Guayaquil to August 16th. On the 9th a fire broke out in the square opposite the Cathedral. The whole square was destroyed, including a considerable quantity of goods. The loss is estimated at 300,000 dollars. The crew of the Saranac were sent on shore, and by their timely assistance stopped the further progress of the flames. The same day, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, as also Governor Rubio, addressed notes of thanks to the commander of the Saranac. "This act of philanthropy," say the Ecuadorian chiefs, "will remain eternally on our hearts, and will ever remind us that the vessels of war of the great American nation have, on our coasts, a more Christian and civilizing mission than that of making war—that of succouring the afflicted."

The Peruvian steam-frigate Callao, formerly called the Apurimac, of 44 guns, was lying immediately in front of the city at the time of the fire, as was also the Saranac. The Ecuadorians having commenced planting some 24-pound cannon on the hill of the Military Hospital, a few days before the fire, the commander of the Peruvian fleet notified the commander of the forces, and the governor of the city, that if this work was continued, he would fire upon the works, and warned the authorities to clear the hospital of its inmates. To this notice the authorities gave no attention, but proceeded in the work. Admiral Mariategui, on board the Callao, seeing that his threats were of no avail, took the opportunity to move his vessel some distance down the river, and out of the range of the guns of the hospital hill, covering his flight by the excuse that his vessel might catch fire from the burning town! The Saranac, which was rather closer in shore, remained at her anchorage.

At the last dates the Admiral was threatening to bombard the city within three days, if reparation was not made him for the killing of two of his men. It appears he had placed a force at the mouth of the river Daule, to prevent supplies of fresh water being brought to Guayaquil for the use of the citizens, hoping in this way to compel them to abandon it. A dispute arose between this force and some Ecuatorians, in which the Peruvians had two marines killed, and the Ecuatorians lost Ensign Thomas Perez, killed by a cannon ball from one of the Peruvian launches. Notwithstanding that the Peruvians were the aggressors, and fired the first shot, Admiral Mariategui, in several notes to the authorities, threatened the poor people of Guaquil with fire and sword, and tells them that in his excessive lenity he gives them three days to evacuate the city. Most of the principal families quitted Guayaquil weeks ago; but, notwithstanding all the braggadocio of the Peruvian commander, it is not believed he will dare bombard the city or land any men.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday Evening.

The amount of duties paid to-day at the Customs is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	456	9	1
Gin	81	4	8
Whisky	30	8	4
Rum	349	11	0
All other spirits	28	7	0
Wine	180	14	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	15	12	6
Tobacco and snuff	342	0	9
Cigars	101	12	6
Tea	350	13	6
Sugar, unrefined	255	0	0
Pilotage	43	17	8
Total	£2135	10	3

The commercial intelligence brought by the Malta, so far as can be learned from the telegrams, is generally of a satisfactory character, but it has as yet had no perceptible effect upon the markets. The rise in the price of brandy at home is likely to cause some speculation, but the quantity that has lately been shipped for these colonies will counteract any tendency to advance. The candle market will be slightly improved by the news.

The flour market is still in a very unsatisfactory state, and but little opportunity is afforded for speculation. Flour is heavy of sale; a large quantity could not be quitted except at a considerable reduction upon quotations. The depression caused by recent arrivals does not, however, affect the demand for grain to an equal extent with flour. The shipment of wheat by the Achilles, from California, has been sold entire to one of the millers on terms equal to 8s. per bushel net cash, leaving a handsome profit to the importers. The barque Krishna, from California, with a cargo of flour, may now be considered due.

There have been no arrivals of importance to-day.

The shipment of gold by the Benares amounts to 1302 ozs.

We have Melbourne papers to the 10th instant. The Donald Mackay had cleared for Liverpool with 36,932 ozs. gold. We quote from the *Argus* of the above date:—

The following return gives the Customs revenue collected at the Port of Melbourne for the week ending Saturday, November 5. The total for the corresponding week last year amounted to £26,141 11s 9d:—Brandy, 6939 gallons, £3470 10s 2d; gin, 4112 gallons, £2056 17s 2d; rum, 3320 gallons, £1660 1s; whisky, 2713 gallons, £1357 12s 4d; cordials, 169 gallons, £85 5s. 7d.; other spirits, 678 gallons, £339 19s 11d; wine, 6256 gallons, £625 13s 6d; beer, 34,643 gallons, £866 1s 9d; tobacco, 19,580 lbs., £1958; cigars, 1279 lbs, £191 18s 6d; opium, 983 lbs, £491 10s; tea, 53,283 lbs., £2053 1s 6d; coffee, 34,940 lbs, £207 16s 8d; sugar, 5512 cwt, £1653 17s 11d; gold, 66,424 ozs, £8303 0s 5d. Total duties, £32,350 3s 5d. Tonnage, £145 16s; passenger rate, £54 17s 6d; Chinese rate, £250; other moneys, £306. Total revenue, £36,106 10s 11d. Pilotage, £353 11s.

Business in the import market is almost at a stand-still. Flour is firmer, under the influence of an improved country demand, as well as that of the town trade. Adelaide town brands have been placed at £19 cash for small parcels. By auction, no transactions of any importance have occurred. Messrs. Easey and Co. held a sale on the Wharf to-day and disposed of 50,000 blue Bangor slates (countesses), at from £11 5s to 11 10s per mille; 200 barrels Portland cement, at from 20s to 22s per barrel; a shipment of cedar at from 18s to 19s 6d per 100 feet; and a quantity of remnants of parcels of deals, flooring-boards, and other timber of various dimension, at fair market rates. Mr. William Hammill also held a sale on the wharf, consisting of the damaged portions of the cargoes of the Nimrod and the Lydia, from Calcutta. Ex the former vessel, Patna rice sold from £10 to £14 5s per ton, according to the extent of damage sustained; oats, from 2s 4d to 2s 8d; gram, from £7 5s to £8 10s per ton. 800 bags Patna rice, ex Lydia, heavily damaged, brought only £3,10s per ton; 400 bags, less injured, £4 12s 6d to £8 per ton; and gram, from £5 17s 6d to £6 per ton.

In the stock and share market, business has been exceedingly limited. Prices of mining shares are again almost nominal, the transactions taking place scarcely affording quotations.

We have seven days' later news from Launceston. The state of the flour market is thus reported in the *Cornwall Chronicle* of the 9th:—

From advices received by the Royal Shepherd, which steamer brings back 40 tons flour transhipped ex schooner Buonaparte at Melbourne, we learn that flour and wheat continue to arrive in large quantities at Sydney and Melbourne. Amongst the late arrivals at the latter port are Lord Hardinge and Lizzie Spalding, from Valparaiso, with 4077 bags flour, 1357 wheat, and 3142 ditto bran, as part of their cargoes; the Athol, from Newcastle, 349 bags flour, and 205 ditto bran; the Seagull, from Wanganui, 100 sacks wheat, and 412 ditto oats; the Prince Arthur, from Newcastle, with 160 bags flour, 10 tons bran, and 800 bushels maize, &c. The last vessel arrived at Sydney from Valparaiso—the Carrie Leland, brings 4160 bags wheat and 2200 bags oats. The Gold Seeker, for Hobart Town, takes from Melbourne 10 tons flour, and 20 bags maize, and the Prairie will be towed down the river to-morrow with a cargo of flour and wheat for Hobart Town. The news by the Royal Shepherd has, of course, tended to unsettle and further reduce prices here, but previous to the receipt of the advices by that steamer, sales of parcels of flour were effected here at from £17 10s to £18 per ton, prices which could not now be obtained except for small quantities for home consumption. Wheat has been purchased at 7s 9d to 8s per bushel this week for shipment to Hobart Town, but when the orders for supplies to the southern capital have been executed, it is expected that the price of wheat will undergo a further decline. Oats are quoted at 3s. 9d.

The *Hobart Town Mercury* of the 8th has the following, respecting the grain and flour markets:—

The grain market is particularly inactive, scarcely any wheat whatever coming forward; one sale was made to-day at 9s per bushel, but it is impossible to obtain a correct quotation in the present uncertain state of the market. In oats and barley nothing is doing, and prices are quoted as before. Hay maintains previous rates, loose fetching from £4 to £6 per ton according to quality, and country-pressed about £5. The enquiry for potatoes is very slack, and, if anything, prices are rather lower.

The flour market continues quiet. Flour from the best colonial wheat is quoted at £21 to £22 per ton, according to quality. Bran remains at 1s 6d to 1s 9d per bushel.

From Messrs. Russell and Sturgis' Manila Circular of date August 3rd, we extract the following advices from the produce markets:—

By the P. and O. steamer Rajah, from Hongkong, on the 30th ultimo, we received overland advices from London to 10th June and New York to 28th May, and same conveyance brought us dates from San Francisco to 4th June and from Sydney to 12th June, latter received in Hongkong per Canaan. The Australian May mails via Aden have not come to hand, but the Esperance from Sydney 22nd ultimo brought advices to 31st May, and St. Genevieve from Melbourne on 26th ultimo, advices thence to 20th May. No treasure of importance has been received or exported since 15th ultimo, date of our last circular.

Sugar.—No transactions in current-clayed or sun-dried pampanga have come to our knowledge, and dealers show no disposition to enter into further contracts for the present, as they are engaged for many weeks ahead, and stormy weather of late has delayed the preparation materially. We consider 5 dollars for sun-dried pampanga and 5½ dollars for current-clayed fair quotations. Receipts of low grades from provinces have been light from the same cause, and prices of some are rather higher. From Taal 3500 piculs taken at 2.91 dollars to 2.15-16 dollars. Zebu 1500 piculs, and Yloilo 600 piculs, at 2.16 dollars to 2¼ dollars, and we learn that about 8000 piculs of Yloilo, which were purchased last month for shipment to Shanghae, have been taken from second hands for Europe at about the equivalent of 3 5-16 dollars per picul in the river, this being the latest operation in the market, and indicating advanced prices for expected receipts of low grades.

Coffee.—No transactions since our last, and we continue quotation of 11¼ dollars to 11¾ dollars per picul silver for good samples of Ba angas and Laguna.

Rice.—Province supplies light, and price advancing. Pangasinan is selling at 2½ dollars to 2¾ dollars silver per caban. No receipts of foreign grain. The parcel per Soledad reported in our last, 2000 piculs Bally, has been sold at 2 dollars per picul silver, and one of 4000 piculs Batavia ordinary white is held at 2½ dollars per picul.

Cigars.—Of 18,750 mil offered on 18th ultimo, about one half were sold at Government prices, principally No. 1 habanos at 14 dollars, and No. 2 habanos and cortados at 8 dollars per mil.

Imports.—Sales of piece goods since 29th June, and reported as follows:—11,000 pieces English white shirting, 3 dollars to 3½ dollars per 40 yards, 36 inches; 9000 pieces English grey domestics, 2¾ dollars to 3¼ dollars per 400 yards, 39 inches; 7000 pieces English grey drills, 3 dollars to 3¼ dollars per 32 yards, 29 inches; 480 American drills, 3⅞ dollars per 32 yards, 29 inches.

For 240 barrels American flour per Magi (not Gallego) 15½ dollars per barrel has been paid.

Exchanges.—Rates for bills on London have been somewhat better for sellers, and settlements of first-class at six months, under bankers' credits, are at 4-3½ and of others at 4-4. The demand is not active, in consequence of advices from Hongkong favouring buyers, and a much larger amount could be drawn at rates quoted. On Hongkong and Amoy, few bills are offering and we quote 12 per cent. premium and 13 per cent. premium for thirty days' bills. Mexican and other dollars have declined to 8 per cent. to 9 per cent. premium for large sums and are dull of sale. Sovereigns, 4¼ dollars each.

Freights.—Vessels named in our last circular are engaged full at rates there quoted, and the William Sprague (716 tons) has secured 4000 to 5000 bales hemp, for Boston, at 6 dollars per four bale (forty feet), the quantity depending on her taking 250 to 300 tons. Sugar for dead weight, which would be received if offered in time, at 5 dollars per 20 cwt. Seeking vessels, in port, not fixed, will probably have to accept lower than late quotations, and be delayed sometime for both sugar and hemp. The Asterion was engaged in China for New York or Boston, at 5 dollars for sugar and 6 dollars for hemp, and receives freight for latter port at these rates.

REDFERN MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—"P. A. S.," in his letter to you of the 11th instant in this day's issue, disapproves of publishing the proceedings of the Redfern Municipal Council, which I think ought always to appear in your paper; and if the councillors choose to give their names for the purpose of raising £1000 to work the municipality, we should rather thank them than do anything calculated to check such a laudable act, even to the hazarding of their money—a thing guarded by most of us with as much care as the apple of the eye in an exceedingly dusty day, such as this, with a more than ordinary strong wind. So long as our aldermen in Redfern do nothing worse than jeopardize themselves to the extent of a thousand pounds, P. A. S., need not be at all disconcerted.

I am Sir, yours, &c.,
AN ELECTOR OF REDFERN WARD.
Monday, November 14th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The frequent recurrence of runaway horses, generally caused by the neglect of the drivers, calls for some more strict police interference than exists at present. Horses drawing drays, or in carts and other vehicles, may frequently be seen either standing, or in motion, without any person being near them; and although the driver may have every confidence in his vocal power over the horse, or in the good training of the animal, that very confidence, causing neglect on his part, is generally the very thing which is to be avoided, as the quietest horse may be startled instantaneously. Sometimes a loaded dray passes along the street—the driver, perhaps, staying behind for a chat, or to light his pipe—at any rate, quite out of distance, and occasionally something starts the horse, and if not quickly stopped there is every probability of a frightful accident. Imagine a timid woman, with two or three children, at such a time, coming along in the animal's track—the consequences might be dreadful to think of. Surely something might be thought of and done, to quiet the anxieties of a

November 14.
PARENT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Some two months since a petition, signed by some one hundred and fifty residents of Pitt and George streets, was presented to the City Council, praying that the bell-ringing nuisance at auction sales might be done away with. Since that time no action has been taken by that body in the matter. In my humble opinion, this nuisance is of no benefit to the auctioneers, and a source of very great annoyance to the numerous residents of the above streets. Trusting you will insert these few lines, to draw the attention of the Corporation to this evil,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I trust you will favour me by inserting these few remarks relative to a case lately tried before the Water Police Magistrate, wherein Captain Knight, of the Waratah steamer, was prosecuted by the Postmaster-General for the non-delivery of mails, upon demand.

It appears by the newspaper report that one of the Post Office servants, who made the demand, *was not in uniform*. Now, Sir, I am of opinion that it does not require any argument of mine to show the necessity of all out-door servants connected with this branch of the Government wearing some suitable uniform.

It has been adopted in the Customs' department, and, if similarly carried out in the Post Office, many of these altercations with shipmasters and unpleasant prosecutions might be avoided.

I am sure it only wants drawing the attention of the Post Office authorities to this matter to have it *remedied*.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
AN OBSERVER.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On MONDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, at eleven o'clock.
At the Police Office, Glen Innes.

Country Lots.—County unnamed. Parish of Glen Innes. Within the Glen Innes Reserve: Lots 1 and 2, 60 acres each; lot 3, 36 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Special Country Lots.—County unnamed. Parish of Glen Innes. Within the Glen Innes Reserve: Lot 4, 20 acres; lot 5, 16 acres; lot 6, 14 acres. Upset price, £2 per acre.

Suburban Lots.—County unnamed. Parish of Glen Innes. Within the Glen Innes Reserve: Lots 7 and 8, 8 acres each; lots 9 and 10, 8 acres each; lots 11 and 12, 5 acres 2 roods each; lots 13 and 14, 5 acres each. Town of Glen Innes: Lots 15 to 24, 1 acre 1 rood 16 perches each; lots 25 to 29, 2 acres 2 roods each; lots 30 to 49, 1 acre each. Upset price, £1 10s., £2, and £4 per acre.

Town Lots.—County unnamed. Parish of Glen Innes. Town of Glen Innes: Lots 50 to 59, 2 roods 32 perches each; lot 60, 1 acre 20 perches. Parish of Wellingrove. Town of Wellingrove: Lot 61, 1 acre 2 roods; lot 62, 2 roods; lot 63, 1 acre 3 roods 20 perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER, at eleven o'clock.
At the Police Office, Warwick.

Country Lots.—County of Merivale. Parish of Warwick. Within the Warwick Reserve, lying northerly from Morgan's, Gore's, Jeffries', and Byrnes' portions (117 to 123): Lot 1, 125 acres; lot 2, 115 acres; lot 3, 125 acres; lot 4, 75 acres; lots 5 and 6, 100 acres each; lot 7, 117 acres; lot 8, 118 acres; lots 9 and 10, 175 acres each; lots 11 and 13, 146 acres each; lot 13, 169 acres; lot 14, 152 acres; lot 16, 167 acres; lot 16, 182 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Town Lots.—County of Merivale. Parish of Warwick. Town of Warwick: Lots 17 and 18, 1 rood 35 perches; lots 19 to 28, 2 roods each; lots 29 to 38, 1 rood 35 perches each; lots 39 to 48, 2 roods each; lots 49 to 66, 1 rood 35 perches each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 24th NOVEMBER, at eleven o'clock.
At the Police Office, Cooma.

Country Lots.—County of Wellesley. Parish of Nimmitabel. On and near Grogan's Creek, in the northern environs of Nimmitabel: Lot 1, 30 acres 1 rood; lot 2, 30 acres 3 roods; lot 3, 42 acres; lot 4, 37 acres; lot 5, 30 acres 3 roods.—County of Beresford. Parish of Cooma. On Brothers Creek, lying westerly from A. Montague's 101 acres: Lot 6, 53 acres 2 roods. Upset price, £1 per acre.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund 190,000
This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.
Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.
Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.
The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.
Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that, Branches of the Bank are now in operation at Kiama, Queanbeyan, and Shoalhaven. By order of the Board.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 16th September.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Paid-up capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Per Annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice ... 2½ per cent.
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto ... 3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months' ditto ... 4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto ... 5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto ... 5½ ditto
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—
Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ... 2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ... ... 3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto ... ... 4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ... ... 5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto ... ... 5½ ditto
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

FIRE INSURANCE.—SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
Subscribed Capital £250,000
DIRECTORS:—
S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman
RICHARD JONES, Esq., M.L.A., Deputy-Chairman
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. Joseph Dyer.
Within the last four years this company has paid for losses by fire the sum of £15,508 5s. 0d.
The directors would point out the public advantages derived from the establishment of this truly colonial institution. The rates of premium on fire insurance have been reduced 75 per cent. below the rates charged by the English companies some few years back—and they are now as low as those charged by the English companies established here. The liability of a large body of wealthy shareholders is unlimited, so that a security equal to the largest subscribed capital of the English companies is assured, with the great advantage of the security being in the colony, and lastly, the profits of the company are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.
Buildings—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, from 2s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per cent.
Buildings—shingled ditto ditto ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. per cent.
Wooden Buildings—metal or slated roof, 8s. and upwards. Shingled, special.
Agents are appointed in every considerable town in the colony.
N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above company from payment of losses occurring through bush fires, country properties being insured against such casualties.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales. Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.
John Fairfax, Esq., Chairman.
W. H. Christie, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Directors.
The Hon. THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
GEORGE KING, Esq.
The Hon. JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
MICHAEL EGAN MURNIN, Esq.
Business of the Society.
Assurance of every contingency of human life.
Issue of Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities
Granting Endowments for Children and for Old Age
Advantages of the Society.
All the Profits belong to the Members.
It is a colonial institution, on the model of the most successful British offices; while from the much higher rate of interest it obtains on its investments, more profitable returns are secured to its members than the best European offices can afford. Thus, at the Investigation of March, 1854, all policies then entitled to participate were increased by Bonus Additions averaging considerably more than three per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or about three times those secured by the most liberal British joint-stock companies.
Bonuses may be applied to the extinction of future premiums, or their value in cash may be handed to the member.
Surrenders accepted on equitable terms.
General Facilities with regard to voyaging, residence abroad, &c.
Premiums payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.
Loans on policies on favourable terms.
Claims payable three months after proof of death.
All its Policies are protected against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on a gradually increasing scale.
Policies effected by married women are protected against the debts and control of their husbands.
The Families of Small Assurers are saved the expense of letters of administration.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of its agents in New South Wales, and in the other Colonies, or at the Principal Office. ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, Hunter-street, February 15th, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,500,000.
Premiums for Dwelling and Counting Houses.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum. Ditto with shingled roofs, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. Household furniture at the same rate as the buildings.
Premium for Buildings, Storing Merchandise, or in which trades are carried on.
Brick or Stone with slated or metal roofs, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. Ditto with shingled roofs, 6s. to 7s. 6d. Merchandise at the same rate as the building.
Bricknogged and Weatherboard Buildings, from 7s. 6d. to 20s.
Ships in Harbour or in Dock, in the Port of Sydney:—
With warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
With liberty to repair, 11s. 3d. Ships building as may be agreed.
Losses from Fire by Lightning made good; and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents, Spring-st.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,260,000 sterling.
LIFE.
Medical Referee—John Moon, Esq.
Policies are granted on every description of risk contingent upon life, including insurances for the whole term of life, or for short periods, and with or without participation in profits.
Annuities immediate, deferred, or survivorship and endowments for children.
In the participation class, the whole profits belong to the assured; and
A bonus is declared every five years, which may be either added to the policy, applied to the gradual extinction of the premium, or its equivalent value received in cash.
FIRE.
Surveyor—Peter Stewart, Esq.
Insurances are granted on every description of property, at the usual rates of premium.
Detailed prospectuses, forms of proposal, and all other information, may be obtained on application to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, agents, 4, Charlotte-place, Church-hill, Sydney.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Sydney Branch.
Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent, unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY Agents.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in Equity made in a cause in which ARCHIBALD ASHDOWN and others are plaintiffs and SARAH FOX is defendant the creditors of THOMAS FOX late of Wagga Wagga in the colony of New South Wales licensed victualler deceased who died on or about the twenty-fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine are on or before the twenty-ninth day of November next to come in and prove their debts before the Master in Equity of the said court at his chambers in the Supreme Court-house King-street Sydney or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said order
Dated this 29th day of October A.D. 1859
GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFILL
Master in Equity
R. J. Want solicitor for the plaintiffs 139 Pitt-street Sydney

NOTICE.—Whereas by a certain indenture, dated 9th July, 1856, and by a certain other indenture, dated 9th March, 1859, Samuel Penny Serjeant, Esq., of Bathurst, solicitor, did, for valuable consideration, assign to me, Henry Rotton, Esq., of Blackdown, all and singular the several book debts, sum, and sums of money due and owing to him, the said Samuel Benny Serjeant. This is to give notice to all persons now indebted to the said Samuel Benny Serjeant not to pay their several debts to him, the said Samuel Benny Serjeant, or any other person without my written authority.
HENRY ROTTON.
Blackdown, 29th October.

TO SQUATTERS and others sending Stock to Victoria.—CHARLES BROWN, Stock and Commission Agent, 33, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, begs to inform squatters and dealers in stock that he has established a branch of his business at Deniliquin, Edward River, New South Wales, which will be conducted in the name of CHARLES BROWN and CO., under the management of Mr. CHARLES FARRAN. Advances made on stock consigned for sale.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mr. E. J. BLAXLAND, of Newington, on the Parramatta River, begs to notify that he has just completed an extensive slaughtering establishment at Newington, and is now prepared to purchase fat cattle and sheep, for which he will give the highest price; he requests, therefore, that all persons having suitable stock for sale, will communicate with him as above, and he will at once despatch a competent person to complete the purchase. Mr. Blaxland's object is, to slaughter fat stock both on his own account, and also any that may be entrusted to his disposition for the regular supply of the Sydney market, in consequence of the Sydney slaughter-houses ceasing operations on the 1st of January next; and he begs to inform the settlers of the colony, the wholesale, the retail butchers of Sydney, and the public generally, that he has built a commodious and well shaded steam-boat for the safe conveyance of the carcases to the market, which he intends selling by public auction. He will therefore hold a sale every morning and evening at a convenient wharf, to be named shortly, and he invites the support of the trade.
The arrangements are so complete for retaining and feeding cattle in his numerous, secure, and well watered paddocks, comprising 1200 acres, besides slaughtering stock, and the immediate transit of the carcase to Sydney without manual contact, that the meat will be in the highest state of preservation in the hottest weather, and will be ready for sale within two hours after killing.
The capabilities of the establishment will enable Mr. Blaxland to slaughter and deliver seventy bullocks daily, besides sheep, and as the whole business will be under his personal supervision, the greatest advantages will be afforded to the grazier, the butcher, and the public generally.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, Armidale.—JOSEPH SCHOLES begs to inform travellers and residents in the Northern Districts that the New England Hotel has recently undergone a thorough painting and refurnishing, and gentlemen will find the accommodation equal, if not superior, to any hotel in the district. The beds are clean and free from vermin.
The "cuisine" is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Scholes. The stock of wines, spirits, draught and bottled ales and porters are of the most approved brands.
The stables are not equalled. The supply of hay, maize, oats, and bran is always plentiful, and a good ostler.
Joseph Scholes has lately fenced in some extra paddocks, which are secure, with plenty of grass and water.
Yards and paddocks for travelling stock.
Hay, maize, oats, and bran for SALE.
Diggers, shepherds, and others will meet with the best of entertainment, at moderate charges.
A good dinner every day at 1 o'clock.
JOSEPH SCHOLES, New England, Armidale.

LEA and PERRIN'S celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce, and applicable to every variety of dish. Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851. "Tell Lea and Perrin, that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.
L. and P. having discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their Worcestershire Sauce, the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrin are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.
L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.
Wholesale and for exportation by the proprietors, LEA and PERRIN, Worcester, England; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and other oilmen and merchants, London.

JOSEPH GILLAM, Working Cutler, respectfully informs his friends and the public that his stock of colonial and Sheffield made cutlery, consisting of Rodgers, Mechi, and Mappin's razors. Rogers' best ivory table, bread, and carving knives; round of beef and French cook's knives; best pen-knives; roller and fluted table steels, are now on view. Cutler's Hall, near the Post Office, Sydney.

JOSEPH GILLAM, Surgical Instrument Maker and Cutler, most respectfully informs the medical profession, country druggists, and the public, that he will shortly be in a position to supply them with every description of surgical instruments, trusses, bandages, tooth instruments, enema, &c., of the best quality, and at moderate charges.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—JOSEPH GILLAM has now ON SALE Joseph Rodgers and Son's best CUTLERY, consisting of razors, scissors, and pocket-knives, fleams; 1, 2, 3, 4 blade pen-knives. Cutlers' Hall, near the Post Office, Sydney.

TO OWNERS of STOCK.—HORSE CLAMS and Irons, Spaying Knives and Needles, Castrating Knives, Fleams and Lancets, Horse and Clipping Scissors, best Butchers' Knives and Steels, always on hand or made to order. J. GILLAM, cutler, near the Post Office, Sydney.

BEST BLACK TEA IN SYDNEY.—HANKS and COMPANY have just received, via Melbourne, a parcel of the finest black leaf pekoe, decidedly the finest specimen of black tea imported this season. Its remarkable characteristic is immense strength, with a delicious pungent flavour. To secure this article, we have been at much trouble, and paid a high figure, our object being to possess that which no other house can surpass. We therefore unhesitatingly assert that we are vending the finest black tea in Sydney.
Australian Tea Mart, opposite the Market; HANKS and COMPANY, proprietors.

LIMEJUICE, IN JARS
Preserved potatoes
Ditto meats, in 6-lb. tins
Ditto soups and milk
Pickled mangoes, in kegs
Raspberry syrup and vinegar
Fine York hams
Ditto Cumberland bacon
Ditto Cheshire cheese
German sausages
Preserved ginger and chow chow
Price and Co.'s fancy soaps.
S. BENNETT and CO., 482, George-street.

THE FINEST TEAS and COFFEES are only to be obtained at S. BENNETT and CO.'S, 482, George-st.

HANKS and COMPANY are selling a superior parcel of fresh herrings in tins, at 1s. each; also, lobsters, at 1s. per tin, a delicious treat. No family should be without one or the other on their breakfast, tea, and supper tables.

BARRATT'S TWIST.—The undersigned has much pleasure in informing his many friends that he has received fresh shipments, both here and in Melbourne, of the above old favourite, and looking at the ever fluctuating character of the multifarious brands of the present day, the result of his twenty-five years' experience in the business is, that BARRATT'S NEGROHEAD, or Anchor Brand TWIST, when genuine, is the only article he can conscientiously recommend and guarantee.
W. H. ALDIS, Wholesale Tobacco Merchant.

EAGLE BRAND TOBACCO.—For SALE, by the undersigned, ex Templar, 50 half-tierces. Shortly expected from Melbourne. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

INDIARUBBER Squeaking TOYS, ex La Hogue, at the Civet Cat, King-street.

BLASTING POWDER and Black Lead Crucibles, on SALE, at JOHN KEEP'S, Barrack-street.

COALS.—A. A. Company's best screened Coals, and cut-up Firewood. E. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

LIME, LIME, superior quality, at reduced prices. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in the City of Sydney, for SALE, by Private Contract.—ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have had placed in their hands, to sell by private contract, a first-rate stone-built PUBLIC HOUSE, in full trade, with bar fittings, fixtures, &c., &c., complete. Also, TWO COTTAGES adjoining. The whole of the property being now let to good tenants at £260 per annum. Terms, very liberal. Apply ALEXANDER MOORE and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

JOHN CALDWELL, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Tea, Coffee, and Provision Merchant, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.
Settlers, Storekeepers, and Private Families are earnestly invited to make a trial of the above establishment. Every article warranted to be such as represented. No puffing off inferior or damaged goods practised. The greatest care taken in packing and forwarding goods to the interior.
TEAS
of the finest quality that can be obtained are always secured without respect to price. Families can be supplied with a fine full-flavoured Black Tea, at 2s. per lb. Finest Congou, 2s. 6d.
COFFEE.
Respecting this article, a great deal of nonsense has been written. We don't profess to have discovered any new process of preparation, but this we can say, the very best berry that can be procured in the colonies is purchased by J. C., and roasted in cylinders of the most improved construction, and every care is taken to secure a really fine flavoured, strong, and delicious coffee.
SUGARS
of every shade and quality that may be desired always on hand. Prices as low as can possibly be charged by any house in the trade.
PROVISIONS.
Finest York hams, bacon, from the best houses in England. Now landing, a very superior lot of Belfast bacon, middles and flitches; North Wilts cheese; pickled ox tongues, 2s. each.
J. C. continues to be well supplied with the best Fresh Butter from several dairies in the Illawarra district.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the UNDERSIGNED—
Liverpool salt, in 2 cwt. bags
Rock salt, in large lumps.
J. CALDWELL, wholesale grocer, 278, Pitt-street.

LABOUR BAZAAR.—Nos. 285, 287, 289, 291, 293 Pitt-street, Sydney.
(Established 1840.)
By the extensive alterations made in the above establishment, ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. are able to display the most extraordinary stock of new and second-hand HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, ever offered in the colony, covering a space of more than 30,000 square feet, comprising—
Chaste and elegant drawing-room suites, in walnut and rosewood, covered in rich satin, damask, and tabaret; dining-room ditto, in mahogany and cedar, covered in morocco, hair seating, and damask.
Wardrobes, chests drawers, portable ditto, marble washstands, with toilet tables to match mounted on walnut mahogany, and cedar pedestals; mahogany state bedsteads, with carved head and foot boards; bookcases, sideboards, dining tables, loo ditto, toilet ditto, double and single washstands, bed-steps, commodes, office pedestals and plain desks, library chairs, ditto tables, sofas, couches, chairs of every pattern and variety, children's and shop ditto, rocking ditto, kitchen dressers, tables, horses, &c.
THE IRON BEDSTEAD DEPARTMENT.
The largest stock ever offered in the colony, viz.:—
Large-size tubular, brass, iron, and papier mache bedsteads, various colours and designs; solid 4-post half-tester, portable, camp, and other iron bedsteads.
Children's cots and servants' bedsteads in great variety, from the celebrated houses of R. W. Winfield and Sons, Birmingham.
On visiting this department the various patterns of bedsteads, cots, &c., are ready for inspection, thus giving the purchasers an opportunity of an immediate selection.
THE GLASS AND CHINA WAREHOUSE
also offers the same opportunity, from an immense and choice stock.
Chimney, pier, cheval, matrimonial, and toilette glasses of every size, pattern, and in great variety.
Fenders, and fire irons, lamps, coppers, tin and brass goods, culinary utensils, brushes, mats, &c., &c.; in fact, every requisite for furnishing.
In the CARPET WAREHOUSE will be found new and second-hand carpets, tapestry, velvet pile, Brussels and Kidderminster carpets, of choice patterns and first-rate quality, in the piece, at very low prices, to suit the times.
Victoria patent felt.
Hair's and Buckley's floorcloth, choice patterns, and warranted from those celebrated houses, with the name painted on the back.
In the BEDDING DEPARTMENT will be found horse-hair mattresses, feather beds, bolster pillows, flock and flax mattresses, counterpanes, blankets, sheets, bolster and pillow slips, table linen, &c., &c.
Hall clocks, timepieces, office dials, ships' chronometers, barometers, instruments, &c., &c.
Rocking horses, gocarts, perambulators, baby jumpers, dolls, &c., &c.
In PLATED GOODS this establishment possesses a great advantage, having on hand a large assortment of good, new, and second hand silver and platedware, comprising—
Silver and plated tea and coffee sets
Very superior ditto ditto cruet frames
Ditto ditto cups, fit for racing and shooting prizes
Ditto ditto forks, spoons, &c.
Plated tea urns, candelabra, branch, and other candlesticks, dish covers, side and corner dishes, liquor and egg frames, silver and plated butter coolers, &c.
Cutlery of every description
Glass chandeliers of various patterns and sizes
Pedestal, hall, and other lamps, &c.
This embraces the leading articles of the above establishment, and is so arranged to facilitate intending purchasers in the selection of the goods, and to enable them to furnish with despatch.
From the numerous furniture shops in Pitt-street parties intending to visit this establishment are particularly requested to enquire for the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, near Market-street.

CROUCH'S BAZAAR.—The undersigned has just received, ex late arrivals—
A choice assortment of workboxes
A choice assortment of writing desks
A choice assortment of ladies' dressing cases
A choice assortment of gents' dressing cases
A choice assortment of toilet bottles
A choice assortment of dressed dolls
A choice assortment of dressed wax cupids
A choice assortment of English fireworks
A choice assortment of rag dolls
A choice assortment of glass vases
A choice assortment of box toys
A choice assortment of Chinese chessmen
A choice assortment of Exhibition dolls
A choice assortment of silver cap smelling bottles
A choice assortment of games and puzzles.
Clearing out many articles at reduced prices, to make room for new goods, shortly expected.
GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, 542, George-street, Sydney.

CLEARING OUT SALE.—WILLIAM DEAN cabinetmaker and upholsterer, City Theatre, Market-street, begs to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he purposes giving up business at the City Theatre, at the close of the present month, and is now holding a clearing out sale, commencing THIS DAY, and continuing until the 27th instant, when the remainder of the stock will be sold by public auction.
The whole will be sold at greatly reduced prices, offering great inducements to intending purchasers, and as a greater part is of colonial manufacture, of good seasoned wood, well made, and of good style and finish, such an opportunity of getting good furniture at very low prices may not occur again.
The stock consist of drawing-room, dining-room, bedroom, library, hall, and kitchen furniture; also, floorcloth, matting, hearth rugs, door mats, table covers, wax cloths, &c.
Iron bedsteads in great variety.
WILLIAM DEAN.

COLONIAL TWEED.—
Colonial plain tweed
Ditto shepherds and 42nd plaids
Ditto heather mixture, doe and tweed
Ditto Bedford cord, &c.
Are manufactured from first-class wool by M. M. CAMPBELL, late Thomas Barker and Co., Sussex-street, Sydney.

J. G. WALLER and CO., of Wynyard-square, have now on SALE, some magnificent samples of Champagne, both in pints and quarts; also, sparkling Hock, sparkling Moselle and Claret, which they can strongly recommend.

EVERY description of Ladies' Bonnets and Hats artificial flowers, feathers, and millinery; also men's panama, cabbagetree, felt, and other hats, in quantities to suit the trade. GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER, as used by the Army and Navy, with directions by the Queen's Private Baker; should be used by every family for raising Bread without Yeast. Bread may be made with it in one-fourth the time, as the dough is not required to stand before it is put into the oven—and when used in pastry and puddings, one-half the usual quantity of butter and eggs is sufficient. Sold in 2d., 4d., and 6d. Packets, and 1s. Canisters, by all Druggists and Grocers in Sydney. Parties not yet supplied, may obtain it through any Wholesale House in London.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Messrs. MACARTHUR'S, Camden Park. The undersigned invites attention to the above well-known wines, and their REDUCTION IN PRICE.
White wines, in wood, 5s. per gallon
Ditto, in bottle, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases, 16s. per dozen
Red wine, 20s. per dozen.
Terms, cash.
RALPH HUTCHINSON, sole Agent for Messrs. Macarthur, 15, Bridge-street, Sydney.

PINE APPLES and Bananas, fresh every week, for SALE in any quantity, at H. WOODWARD'S, George-street Market. The trade supplied.

BAKER'S Sheet and Pocket Almanacs, 1860, will be soon ready. W. T. BAKER, Newtown.

WANTED, to Know why DAVEY and HUNTER, City Boot and Shoe Bazaar, New Market Buildings, George-street, sell more Boots and Shoes than any other house?—Because they sell better and cheaper than any body else.

ASHDOWN AND CO., Ironmongers and General Commission Agents, have on SALE a large assortment of Electro-platedware of new and elegant designs, comprising—
Tea and coffee services
Urns and swing kettles
Trays, waiters, and cake baskets
Candelabra and branch candlesticks
Cruet, egg, and liqueur frames
Dinner, dessert, and fruit knives
Table and dessert forks and spoons
Ditto ditto tea and egg spoons, &c.
Also,
Drawing and dining-room chandeliers, of various designs
Hall and bracket lamps, various designs, fitted for gas, oil, or candles
And a large stock of general and furnishing ironmongery.

CRICKET.—NOW LANDING,
Clapshaw's spring-handle and match bats
Duke's cane-handle bats
Duke's match balls
Leg guards, gloves
Gauntlets, wickets, spike soles.
E. C. WEEKES and CO., 398, George-street.

CHANDELIERS and Brackets for moderator lamps.—IREDALE and CO. have just opened an assortment of very handsome bronze chandeliers and brackets for moderator lamps; the brackets are especially suitable for the ball-room, hall, and staircase.—IREDALE and CO., George-street.

MODERATOR LAMPS.—These justly far-famed lamps, which not only fill the room with a rich soft light, but form a very handsome ornament, are now on view at the showrooms of the undersigned, in every conceivable design.
Many of these, viewed as works of art, are worthy the inspection of connoisseurs; the beauty of the painting on some of the vases, and the groups of fine bronze castings are especially worthy of notice.
The price of these lamps vary from fifteen shillings to ten guineas each.—IREDALE and CO., George-street.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Thomas Campbell—
Gowland's lotion for the complexion
Keating's cough lozenges, insect powders
Essence of spring flowers
Papier moire, or fly paper
Gosnell's cherry tooth paste, fountain perfumes
De Jongh's cod liver oil
Langton's cod liver oil
Robinson's patent groats
Rowland's macassar oil, kalydor, odonto
Dunsford's fluid magnesia
Piesse and Lubin's frangipanni
Rimmel's toilet vinegar, lavender water, and assorted essences
Holloway's pills and ointment
Singleton's eye ointment
King's citrate of magnesia
Steedman's soothing powders.
J. W. HUNTER, chemist and druggist, 407, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—Now landing, ex Rachel,
10 hogsheads Martell's brandy, 1857, genuine
5 quarter-casks ditto, ditto.
Ex Lord Raglan,
12 hogsheads Martell's brandy, 1858,
Ex Red Gauntlet,
50 hogsheads Bass's No. 3 ale
50 hogsheads Taylor's porter
Byass's bottled ale and porter
Marzetti's bottled cider
10-lb. woolpacks, &c.
Port wine in hogsheads and quarter-casks.
SAMUEL D. GORDON, Bridge-street.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS.—The gentlemen interested in the above are requested to meet at Mr. Joseph Windred's, Sportsman's Arms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at eight o'clock.

TO MILLERS.—Blackmore's Bolting Cloths, all numbers. H. CROUCH, agent, Church-st., Parramatta.

POTATOES, genuine Hobart Town for SALE, by the bag or ton. W. H. S. HINDMARSH, Flour Company' Wharf.

CHICAGO CORN FOOD, a light and nutritious diet for infants and invalids, and is peculiarly adapted for making blanc mange, jelly, custards, cakes, &c. Sold by HANKS and CO., George-street.

CITY PLASTER and CEMENT STORE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.—Bangor Slates, Fire bricks, Swiss and other Flagging, Oven Tiles, Sheet Lead, Galvanized Iron, and various Building Materials. R. WYNNE.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—FOR SALE, a pair of greys, very handsome and thorough-bred. Apply at 126, Castlereagh-street North.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

95,000 FEET 1 and 1½ inch G. and T. Pitch Pine. GOODLET and CO., Saw Mills.

75,000 FEET assorted Clear Pine and Shelving. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

2500 AMERICAN Doors and Glazed Windows at reduced rates. Cedar doors, windows, French casements, Venetian shutters, architraves, skirting, mouldings, &c., made to order. GOODLET and CO.

CEDAR.—A large assortment of cedar boards on hand, GOODLET and CO., Erskine-st. and Parramatta-st.

BALTIC, Oregon, and Kaurie Pine cut to order. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-st., and Parramatta-st.

BALTIC and Oregon G. and T. Flooring ½-inch to 3 inches, made to order. GOODLET and CO.

50,000 FEET CEDAR, in logs. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

MINMI COALS.—The undersigned, agent for the above, is prepared to deliver them in any quantity, either at Newcastle, Sydney, or surrounding colonies, at current rates. T. G. SAWKINS, Great Hall, Exchange.

BANKSTOWN, BOTANY, four miles from Sydney; the property of G. W. Lord, Esq., M.L.A.
A township, situated as above, with frontage to both sides of the main road to the "Sir Joseph Banks" Hotel, and adjoining the Botany Waterworks, has been surveyed and subdivided into allotments, which are now open for private SALE. The proprietor invites the attention of small farmers, market gardeners, and persons desirous of securing suburban residences, to this most eligible site.
The salubrity of the air, superiority of the soil, and convenient distance from Sydney (accessible by a good road), are sufficient recommendations to purchasers.
For terms and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. GILBERT WRIGHT, solicitor, King-street, Sydney; or to Mr. EDWARD MYERS, 127, Castlereagh-street North.

FOR SALE.—A first-class STATION, in the Albert District, consisting of 14 blocks of good FATTENING COUNTRY, well-watered, together with 4000 head of well-bred cattle, none under 2½ years of age, and near as possible equal sexes. The improvements on the Stations are very extensive, and in first-rate order.
For further particulars, apply to CHARLES BROWN, Melbourne; or to RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, ALLOTMENTS in the village of Myrtleville, situate about 20 miles from Goulburn, on the direct road to Bathurst. The village is surrounded by an unlimited extent of the finest agricultural land in the colony, and the population is rapidly increasing. For particulars apply to Mr. CHARLES COWPER, Jun., Wivenhoe, Camden.

FOR SALE by the UNDERSIGNED.—A first-rate CATTLE STATION, in the Burnett district, with 1000 head mixed cattle.
RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, Two new built HOUSES, substantially finished, one well adapted for a Shop, the other for a Public-house, situated at a corner in Riley-street, Riley Estate. Price—a dead bargain—only £1000; one-fourth cash, residue can remain at six per cent, secured on the property for three years, or money will be taken at any time. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney.
N.B.—If all cash is paid, £850 will be taken.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a Country STORE, now doing £6000 to £7000 per annum, which could be greatly increased by attention. Part or the whole of the stock could be taken at a fair valuation, and on liberal terms to a respectable party. The business could be carried on with a very moderate capital. Apply by letter (only) to F. L——, care of Hardy, Brothers, watchmakers, Hunter-street. The premises, which are fitted up with every convenience, can either be purchased or rented, on very moderate terms.

TO LIQUEUR MANUFACTURERS, WINE GROWERS, and others.—For SALE, an Invoice of Flavouring Oils and Tinctures, including ol. cassia, ess. amygdal, tinct. japonica, tinct. vanille. Apply to Mr. FORREST, Sugar Company's Offices, 264, George-street.

TO PUBLICANS AND BUTCHERS.—For SALE, the Lease, License, &c., of a Public-house in Prince-street, with Butcher's shop attached. The rent is very moderate, the coming in easy, and the furniture attached to both businesses may be taken at a valuation. For particulars apply to ANDREW ALLAN, auctioneer, 93, King-street.

STORE BULLOCKS.—For SALE, a prime lot of STORE BULLOCKS, deliverable on the Clarence River. Apply to MORT and CO.

SAXON MERINO RAMS.—To Breeders of Sheep.—Mr. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to DISPOSE OF, by private contract, Thirty Saxon Merino Rams, just arrived from Hamburgh, per Grassbrook, selected from the celebrated flocks of Mr. Steiger, of Germany.
These animals are represented to be pure bred, and very much heavier in carcass than any that have hitherto been sent to the Australian colonies.
The flock from which these rams were selected threw heavy fleeces last season—the ewes averaging 5½ lbs. each, and the rams 7 lbs each of clean washed wool, worth 2s. 9d. per lb.
They are now on view at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, where samples of last season's wool, belonging to each ram, may be seen, and full particulars ascertained upon application to Mr. C. MARTYN.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY.—EXTENSIVE SALE.—
CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY FREEHOLDS, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, commencing at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
BOTANY-STREET.—The Gardeners' Arms Inn, Butcher's Shop and Cottage, in Bullanaming-street, the property of Mr. James Cooper. For positive sale.
NEWTOWN.—Allotments of Land, on long credit, adjoining the New Congregational Church.
COOK'S RIVER.—4 Acres, with improvements, near Hannan's Grant and the Dam.
HAWKESBURY.—Rocky Hall, an agricultural farm, about 5 miles from Windsor; the property of Mr. James Bourke.
APPIN.—Mr. Parkinson's well-known properties in the heart of the township.
MENANGLE.—2000 Acres of Land near Picton, in one or four lots
SINGLETON.—640 Acres, about 3 miles from the town.
R. P. RICHARDSON.

Terms, cash.
Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.
MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, George-street, opposite the Police Office,
The remaining lot of pledges, pawned with Mr. Kirker, of Liverpool-street, comprising gold and silver watches, jewellery, musical box, clothing of all descriptions, tools, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.
MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, at his Sale Rooms, opposite the Central Police Office, George-street, on MONDAY next, 21st November, commencing at 11 o'clock forenoon,
The undermentioned lots of unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. John Speerin, 121, Lower George-street, on the dates specified as under.
1859.—May 21st, visite and 6 pieces of linen, one gold hunting watch and chain. 23rd, gold watch 4146, portmanteau and contents, 2 coats and vest. 25th, suit of clothes, silver hunting watch 18,226. 27th, gold lever watch, 5090, and gold chain, silver watch, 18,125-6410. 30th, frock coat, one pair of trousers, two silver watches, in box.
June 1st, velvet mantle, silver hunting watch and gold albert 572-3556. 4th, silk dress. 6th, suit of clothes, four pair of trousers, one shawl and parasol, two dresses and one visite, suit of clothes. 7th, counterpane, two shirts and locket, remnant of silk. 9th, silver watch and gold chain 21485. 10th, gold hunting watch 3222, two dresses and counterpane. 11th, silver hunting watch and gold albert 57996, eleven books, Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, &c., Lyell's Principles of Geology, Taylor on Coals, Useful Metals and their Alloys, Hebert's Encyclopedia two volumes, Scrivener's History of the Iron Trade, Buckland's Geology and Mineralogy in two volumes, Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge two volumes, man's gold ring. 13th, five frocks and petticoats, cloak and mantle, 2 gold rings, silver spoon, fork, and knife in case, 2 mantles, 7 books on civil engineering, 1 drawing on fortification, and 3 rules, gold chain. 14th, man's gold ring. 15th, silver watch and guard, 5 pairs of trousers, and 5 vests. 16th, silver lever watch and guard 11174. 17th, lot of sundries as list, 2 petticoats, 2 flannels, cloak, and nightgown. 18th, visite and vest, gold hunting watch 783, and gold albert, coat, vest, and shirt. 20th, 5 dresses, &c., clothing, 6 shirts, 1 case containing 15 ivory scales, 1 drawing pen in case, 2 visites, 3 capes, shawl, and remnant of calico. 21st, visite, silver hunting watch and guard 20715, coat and 4 vests. 22nd, 2 dresses, 4 frocks, 1 jacket, and 4 pairs of drawers. 25th, vest and trousers, dress, silk dress, coat, and scarf. 27th, 2 boys' coats and vests, coat, flannel, &c. 28th, gold watch 59698, and heavy gold chain, box and contents. 29th, Silver hunting watch and gold brooch, trombone, poncho, chest of drawers, cot and sofa.
July 2nd, gold ring. 4th, 2 pairs of boots, vest, and trousers. 5th, silver hunting lever watch 19525, M'Cabe, Royal Exchange. 6th, silver lever watch 2252 and gold ring. 8th, shawl, box and contents. 9th, coat and vest, silver watch and guard 9331. 13th, man's gold ring. 14th, bedstead. 15th silver watch 1197 and ring. 16th, silk dress, clock. 18th, trousers, coat, silver watch 7972; silver watch and guard 713; gold cross, chain, and seven charms; silver watch 29,680-2562; gold ring and albert. 19th, gold chain. 20th, 3 cases of surveying instruments, spyglass. 21st, suit of clothes, visite and hat, silver hunting watch and guard 10426, vest and trousers. 23rd, writing desk and dressing case, 4 pieces of linen and 2 pairs trousers. 26th, suit of clothes, coat, jacket, and silver guard, man's ring, silver hunting watch, 3 books and 6 pieces of linen coat and trousers. 27th, lot of sundries, 2 chests and contents, boy's coat. 28th, pair of boots. 29th, mantle and boy's coat, 4 gold rings. 30th, 2 gold rings, gold albert.
August 3rd, silver hunting lever watch and gold albert, 1 box, gin case and contents, 1 silver watch, and several lots of unredeemed pledges, on which 5s. and under have been lent.
Terms, cash.

Blanchard v. M'Culloch.
Under Distraint for Rent
TUESDAY, 15th November, 1859.
MR. J. BUNTING will sell by public auction, at his Premises, 53, Liverpool-street, sundry articles of household furniture, at half-past 10 o'clock, THIS DAY.
Terms, cash.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney
Established 1847.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.
BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
25 horses, consisting of heavy draught, light harness, hackneys, &c
Dogcarts, gigs, trucks, drays, &c.

Hunter River Horses.
BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction at their Bazaar, THIS DAY (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock,
7 young horses, just arrived from Hunter River. They are well broken to saddle, and amongst them are some capital harness horses.

Grey Cob.
BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome grey cob, up to weight, and a thorough hack.

To Breeders of Cattle and Sheep.
Durham Bulls and Merino Sheep.
Just landed, ex La Hogue.
MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, 15th instant, at 12 o'clock,
"Stentor," a roan bull, calved 28th December, 1856, by Prince Arthur. Herd Book, 13,497.
"Norfolk," a red roan, calved 3rd July, 1858, by Brideman. Herd Book, 12,493.
"Carlisle," a roan, calved 8th July, 1856, by Brideman. Herd Book, 12,493.
"Churchwarden," a red and white bull, calved December 13th, 1858, by Royal Duke, or Red, White, and Blue. Herd Book, 15,146. Also,
To fine merino rams, from the celebrated stock of Messrs. Sturgeon and Son
The full pedigrees of the above bulls have been advertised during the past week, or they can be seen at the Bazaar.
The bulls and rams are pronounced by judges to be the best that have been imported.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Wollongong Horses.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
A dappled grey mare, six years old, 16 hands high, broken to saddle, single and double harness
"Tommy," bay gelding, three years old, 15 hands high, broken to saddle and well up to weight.

To Breeders and others.
Imported Durham Bulls.
Ex Blackwall.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. Ebsworth and Co. to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
Two very fine imported Durham bulls, just arrived, ex Blackwall. They are in capital order and are well worthy of the attention of breeders of stock.
To be seen at the Bazaar.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.
MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Wollongong horses
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring-carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.
A cow and calf.
At 12 o'clock,
The imported Durham bulls.

Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others,
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 15th, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
100 prime York hams
5 cases English bacon
25 bags coffee
5 cases ½-lb. sardines
5 ditto ¼-lb. ditto
10 ditto 1-lb. oysters
100 bags Java rice
10 casks currants
100 boxes raisins
Terms, cash.

Europe Rope
Spun Yarn.
To Ship Chandlers, Master Mariners, and others.
Without the Slightest Reserve.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 15, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
5 tons Europe rope
10 ditto spun yarn.
Terms at sale.

Panel Doors.
To Builders, Contractors, Carpenters, and others.
100 Doors, 6.8 x 2.8 x 1¼.
On view at the Rooms.
For Positive Sale.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, November 15, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Just landed,
One hundred superior panel doors, 6.8 x 2.8 x 1¼.
Terms at sale.

Quicksilver and Phosphorus.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, November 15, 1859, at 11 o'clock, prompt,
A small lot of
Quicksilver, and
Phosphorus.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Ale, Sausages, and Tongues.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, November 15, 1859, at 11 o'clock, prompt,
5 hogsheads ale
25 Brunswick sausages
25 smoked tongues in skins.
Terms at sale.

Prime Salt Salmon.
Cutty Pipes.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, November 15, 1859, at 11 o'clock, prompt,
5 tierces prime salt salmon
10 barrels ditto
10 half-barrels ditto
10 quarter-barrels ditto
100 cases cutty pipes.
Without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Auction Sale of Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany Furniture.
Just landed, ex La Hogue.
Highly Important.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Buyers, Parties Furnishing, Musicians, and others.
☛ Will be on view at the Rooms, on Saturday, 19th November.
Consisting of
Drawing-room Suites
Fancy Worktables
Writing Desks
Card Tables
Patent Waterclosets
Marble Washstands
Sofas, Couches
Furniture Rings. Also,
Violoncellos, in cases
Signal Lanterns, &c., &c.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importer, Mr. Michael Samuel, to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, November 22nd, 1859, at the hour of 11 o'clock punctually,
30 packages of walnut, rosewood, and mahogany furniture, just landed, in excellent condition, ex La Hogue, comprising
Elegant drawingroom suites, in silk, damask, &c.
Mahogany and oak hat and umbrella stand
Half-round marble washstands
Fancy work tables
Mahogany bedsteps complete
Mahogany and walnut bedettes
Patent water closets
Walnut devonports
Registered writing desks with pigeon holes
Walnut card tables
Butler's tray and stand
Mahogany shaped loo tables
Walnut ditto
Mahogany and walnut chair frames
Spanish mahogany hall chairs, polished
Easy chairs, great variety
Sofas and couches in hair and American cloth
Spring chairs, in roan, green, and blue
Cane-seated table chairs
Baloon sweep ditto
Sweep ditto
Towel horses
Mahogany furniture rings, assorted Nos.
Oak ditto ditto
Mahogany hall benches, 4 feet to 5 feet 6 inches
Also,
Violoncellos in cases
Signal lanterns, fibre scrub, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 15th November.
New Zealand Wool Lashing.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 ton New Zealand wool lashing.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 16th November.
To Cutlers, Ironmongers, and others.
Damaged Wire Dish Covers.
On account of whom it may concern.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex British Merchant, Duthie, master, from London,
More or less damaged by sea water,
SN over H—No. 1418,
1 case, 10 sets wire dish covers, 8 to a set.
Also, found,
Sets of 50 pieces white handled knives and forks
100 dozen black pinned knives and forks
Pocket cutlery, assorted, 1 and 2 blade
Penknives, 1, 2, 3, and 4 blade.
Terms, cash.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490491

TUESDAY, 15th November.

To Builders, Parties Building, and others.
Materials of Two Houses corner of Erskine and Kent streets, on the same side of the road as Solomon's Temple.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock,
The materials of two houses, corner of Erskine and Kent streets.
Terms, cash.
☞ One week allowed for the purchaser to remove them.

NOTICE.—TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, and others.—The CATALOGUES of the Sale of the extensive stock of Messrs. Dayrell and Co., will be ready for delivery, at the Mart, THIS DAY, and the Stock will be on view on WEDNESDAY. PURKIS and LAMBERT, auctioneers.

THIS DAY, 15th November.

THE GREAT UNRESERVED SALE of NEWTOWN ALLOTMENTS, fronting the NEWTOWN ROAD, close to the RAILWAY STATION, and adjoining THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, will positively take place at the Rooms of the undersigned THIS DAY, the 15th November, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt.
R. P. RICHARDSON.

SINGLETON.
To Agriculturists, Graziers, Speculators, and others.

SPLENDID BLOCK OF AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING LAND, containing 640 acres, adjoining the Village Reserve on the HUNTER RIVER, facing SINGLETON, from which important town it is distant three miles only, and is bounded on the east by the well-known properties of Henry Dangar, Esq.

Title, unquestionable.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 15th November, at 11 o'clock, for half-past, prompt,
All that piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Northumberland, bounded on the south by a village reserve, on the west by a line north 80 chains, on the north by a line east 80 chains, and on the east by a measured portion of 640 acres, being the land sold as Lot 13, in pursuance of the advertisement of 8th May, 1836.
☞ The above first-rate block of land is a selection as far back as 1836—gently undulating, of good soil, and well grassed, adjoining a large reserve, and situated close to the Northern Road, by which the vast herds and flocks of the northern district come to market; it possesses great advantages to the grazier independently of the value of its timber, which, in the light wooded neighbourhood of Singleton, is a matter of no inconsiderable importance. The rapid extension of the NORTHERN RAILWAY, which, it is expected, will be COMPLETED to Singleton during NEXT YEAR, gives an additional value to this land, and renders it worth the notice of speculators, as it cannot fail to prove highly profitable in a short time for sub-division into small farms for dairy and agricultural purposes.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BOTANY-STREET.

THE GARDENERS' ARMS INN, BUTCHER'S SHOP adjoining, and COTTAGE in BULLANAMING-STREET, at the rear.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from Mr. James Cooper to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 15th November, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties in BOTANY and BULLANAMING STREETS, REDFERN:—
LOT 1.—The GARDENERS' ARMS INN, most substantially built of stone, containing,—
ON THE GROUND FLOOR, bar and five rooms in the main building, with kitchen, laundry, &c., at the rear.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR, large club or public room, and five rooms; yard, well of water, pump, &c.
IN THE BASEMENT, extensive cellarage.
A BUTCHER'S SHOP adjoins the inn, with sheds and other outbuildings, also large yard with side entrance.
These extensive premises occupy an allotment of land having a frontage of 50 feet to BOTANY STREET, adjoining Mr. James's stores, between Cleveland-street and the Tollbar, in, without exception, the most populous and business position in that well known neighbourhood.
The whole property is in full operation, doing a first-rate improving trade.
Half of the wall dividing this property from Mr. James's belongs to the vendor, and his interest in it will be sold with this lot.
LOT 2.—COMFORTABLE BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE at the rear, erected on an allotment of land having 25 feet frontage to Bullanaming-street. The cottage contains two good rooms, with kitchen (of wood), yard, good well of water, &c, at the rear.
☞ The whole of this valuable property will be positively sold on the above date.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

FIRST-RATE CITY INVESTMENT.

SPLENDID BLOCK OF LAND at the CORNER OF CASTLEREAGH AND BATHURST STREETS,
With all the Buildings thereon, well known as THE CHERRY TREE INN,
And other Premises.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms, liberal.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 18th November, at 11 o'clock for half-past prompt,
All that piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of St. Lawrence, bounded on the north by BATHURST-STREET 74 FEET 6 INCHES, on the west by CASTLEREAGH-STREET 71 FEET 3 INCHES; on the south by allotment No. 14 73 FEET 11 INCHES; and on the east by allotment No. 12, 68 FEET; being allotment No. 13 of section No. 15, and containing by admeasurement 19 PERCHES, upon which are erected the well-known
CHERRY TREE INN,
And a two-story house facing Castlereagh-street, extending to, and including the shop in Bathurst-street now occupied by Mr. , plumber.
*** The above premises have recently been thoroughly drained and connected with the main sewer at a considerable expense. They are now in full trade as the Cherry Tree Inn, and are let on lease to Mr. Lee, at a rental of £308 per annum.
☞ The above extensive CORNER BLOCK of LAND is without doubt the most valuable of the whole of Castlereagh-street, being the centre of a great and important thoroughfare from the busy portions of both GEORGE and PITT STREETS to the RACECOURSE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, and PADDINGTON, and is well worth the attention of capitalists seeking a PERMANENT CITY INVESTMENT, as being without doubt the most eligible and improving city property which has been offered in the market for some time.
The buildings on the ground will require but little outlay for some time to come, though, as a business site, it is an allotment of land well worthy of much superior buildings.

LIVERPOOL.

That SUBSTANTIAL and COMMODIOUS TWO-STORY FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing sixteen rooms, kitchen, seven-stall stable, outbuildings, &c., together with about ONE ACRE OF LAND, situated in the CENTRE OF LIVERPOOL, bounded by MACQUARIE and NORTHUMBERLAND STREETS, and now in the occupation of Mr. Kennedy, under lease.
Title, unquestionable.
TERMS liberal—One-third cash, the residue may remain on mortgage for six years, at the rate of 7 per cent.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street,
On FRIDAY, the 18th NOVEMBER,
at 11 o'clock, for half-past prompt,
All that piece or parcel of land, situated in the centre of the TOWN OF LIVERPOOL, bounded on the east by MACQUARIE-STREET, to which it has a frontage of 178 feet 2 inches, on the north by St. Luke's Church, by a line 297 feet, extending to NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, to which it has also the considerable frontage of 182 feet, upon which is erected, facing Macquarie-street, that HANDSOME AND SUBSTANTIAL brick and stone built TWO STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, containing broad verandah on both the ground and first floors:—spacious entrance hall, and sixteen good rooms; kitchen; 7-stall stable and coach-house, and all other requisite outbuildings; good flower and large vegetable garden, CAPITAL WELL OF WATER, &c.
*** The above premises are in good order throughout, and are enclosed with an ornamental paling in front, and strong seven feet fence on the other sides. They are now occupied by Mr. Kennedy under lease, having about six years to run, at the very low rental of £80 per annum.
N.B.—Particular attention is directed to the above terms of sale, which have been specially framed to meet the low rental, during the period for which the premises are leased to Mr. Kennedy.
☞ The attention of those seeking a good INVESTMENT in a well-built first-class country property, is particularly directed to the above sale, as offering an opportunity for securing a large freehold in the middle of an important and improving town, barely an hour and a-half's ride from Sydney by the Great Southern Railway. The large block of land attached to the above, renders it additionally desirable, as in a few years it can scarcely fail to be required for building purposes, and thereby enhance the value of this property more than a hundredfold.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

NEWTOWN.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES, adjoining the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Newtown, many of which have frontages to the Newtown Road, opposite PAGE'S LAND, the property of G. W. Allen, Esq., and within a few yards of the NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.

Title—Unquestionable. For full particulars, apply to Messrs. Allen and Bowden, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 15th November, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable enclosed block of land, situate on the NEWTOWN ROAD, adjoining the NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, subdivided into 14 BUILDING SITES, having frontages to the Newtown Road and White Horse-street of 26 to 35 feet each, with depths varying from 100 to 170 feet.
☞ The position of the above is undeniably the choicest and most valuable in Newtown, the greatest suburb of the city.
Most of the lots front the main road, a little beyond the bridge, and only a few yards from the station, and whether as sites for business premises, or private residences, they will be admitted by all who know the locality to be unequalled in position.
Newtown is now a place of considerable importance, and is daily increasing in extent and population; and as a proof of the popularity of the neighbourhood, house property there is realising higher rents in proportion than perhaps any part of the city.
These allotments are in the market for bona fide sale on liberal terms, and particular attention is directed to them as really beautiful sites in an elevated, healthy, and respectable portion of this prosperous suburb.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

UNDERCLIFFE ESTATE.
COOK'S RIVER.
Including UNDERCLIFFE HOUSE and GROUNDS, several NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCES, with GARDENS and ORCHARDS, and CHOICE VILLA SITES, all having extensive frontages both to the road and the PICTURESQUE WATERS of COOK'S RIVER.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 18th November, at 11 o'clock, for half-past prompt,
A large portion of the above beautiful and romantically situated estate, subdivided with great care into several lots, the full particulars of which may be obtained from each SATURDAY'S HERALD and EMPIRE Newspapers; or on application to the Auctioneer.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

PENNANT HILLS.
20 ACRES of LAND on the Pennant Hills Road, South Colah.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 18th November, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing 20 acres 28 perches, situate at Lane Cove, parish of South Colah, commencing at lot No. 6, section 2, of John Terry Hughes grant of 2000 acres, bearing north 29 chains, secondly, by a line bearing west 10 chains 75 links; thirdly, by a line bearing south 8 chains 55 links to the Pennant Hills Road, thence by that road to the starting point.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
☞ TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 15th November.

Hats and Caps.
To Hatters
To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.
A superior assortment of Hats and Caps, recently landed ex Lochiel and Vimeira.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, THIS DAY, 15th November, at 11 o'clock,
The following seasonable shipment of hats and caps, just landed ex Lochiel and Vimeira, comprising
Brazilian hats, black silk hats
French felts, felt Canadian
Smoking caps, horsehair caps
White silk Paris hats, Brazilian hats
Grey mohair hats
Brown shell raglans, morocco caps
Drab shell raglans smoking caps
Turban caps, zouave caps
Straight crown black Paris silk hats
Regulation caps, balmoral caps
Boys' Spanish turbans, boys' silk hats
Embroidered caps, boys' trimmed hats
Pith hats
Lavender felts, white felts
Cloth caps, lawn cover, moire caps
Silk caps, tweed caps, &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY, 15th November.

To Drapers.
To Storekeepers, and others.
Important Sale of 127 Packages of General Drapery, &c.
Ex recent arrivals.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the consignees and importers to sell by public auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, THIS DAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
One hundred and twenty-seven bales and cases of seasonable drapery, comprising,
Glacé silk mantles, muslin mantles
Ladies' jackets, moire antique mantles
French ginghams, worked muslins
Flounced balzarines, fancy trimmings
Parasols, embroidered robes
Muslin dresses, spotted muslins
Victoria muslins, tarlatan muslins
Pale books, brown hollands
Moire scarfs, lussore shawls
Silk shawls, grenadine shawls
Cambric handkerchiefs, flouncing
Light challis, croydon shirtings
Hoyle's prints, circassian lustres
Indian shawls, sylphide shawls
Mantilla shawls, chene cross-overs
Irish linen drill, gothic blinds
Children's dresses, dwarf nets
Barnsley linen, Monteith handkerchiefs
Furniture chintz, bishop lawns
Linen ginghams, white counterpanes
Coloured tufted fringes, plain crinoline
Damask table linen, flounced robes
Applique trimming, bordered towels
Blankets, plain delaines, needles
Cotton socks, merino half-hose
Kid gloves, parasols, ribbons
Mixed alpaca, solid ginghams
Saxony flannels, light cashmerette
Infants' hoods, check and flannels
Lace jackets, tartan socks, turkey twills
Coloured glace silks, black silks
White gros, coloured sarsenets
Lace mantles, chemisettes
Baby-linen, Darlington towels
Coloured derrys, fine lawns
Diapers, grasscloths, oyster cloths
Blind ticks, diaper pinafores, &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
TUESDAY, 15th November.

Superior Assortment of Ready-made Clothing and Men's Hosiery.
Ex Vimeira and Lochiel.
To Tailors
To Outfitters
To Clothiers and Drapers.
39 Trunks and Cases very superior Slops and Men's Hosiery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Thirty-nine trunks and cases, comprising the following large and varied assortment of ready-made clothing and men's hosiery, viz.,
Arabian silk talmas
Black sacs, linen coats
Indiarubber braces, boys' belts
Shepherd's plaid trousers
Lawn vests, satin vests, drill vests
Alpacca vests, white shirts
Scotch twill shirts, brown half-hose
Embroidered shirts, regatta shirts
Doe trousers, tweed suits
Blue guernseys, merino pants
Gambroon trousers, alpacca sacs
Alpacca walking coats, drill trousers
Boys' and youths' doe trousers, Cherbourg capes
Cotton cord trousers, cream bedfords
Chesterfield sacs, summer suits
Duck trousers, black doe trousers
Blue striped frocks, linen suits
Buff silk coats, alpacca coatings
Boys' hussar suits, pongee handkerchiefs
Beaufort ties, flannel undershirts
Merino undershirts, cotton drawers
Lambswool drawers, white cord trousers
Light tweed trousers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TREASURY AUCTION ROOMS.—Preliminary Notice.—New and Valuable Books.—A new shipment, comprising many attractive works, in preparation for auction sale on an early date.
CHATTO and HUGHES, auctioneers.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
☞ TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY 15th November.

To Hatters.
To Storekeepers, and Others.
Leghorn Hats.
Dressed Panamas.
Undressed ditto.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, THIS DAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases leghorn hats
3 serons undressed panamas
184 dozen dressed ditto.
Terms, at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex British Merchant, Duthie, master, from London.
Damaged Boots and Shoes.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 15th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 15th November, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex British Merchant.
All slightly damaged by sea water.
C in diamond and P outside,
§ 97—1 trunk, containing 50 pairs youths' calf bluchers
98-101—2 trunks, each containing same as above
230—1 trunk, containing 72 pairs women's kid boots, M.H., E S.
223—1 ditto, containing 6 dozen child's coloured morocco balmorals, 6-9
Ditto ditto, 6 ditto ditto ditto, 2-5
224—1 ditto ditto, 4 dozen ditto patent strap shoes, 10-13
Ditto ditto, 3 ditto ditto ditto, 6-9
Ditto ditto, 3 ditto ditto ditto, 2-5
225—1 ditto ditto 9 ditto ditto, coloured morocco balmorals
Ditto ditto, 9 ditto ditto ditto, boots to lace
226—1 ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, morocco balmorals
Ditto ditto, 6 ditto ditto ditto, button boots
65—1 ditto ditto, 36 pairs men's cloth E.S. boots
67—1 ditto ditto, 36 ditto ditto drab ditto
118—1 ditto ditto, 72 ditto women's kid E.S. boots, M.H.
119—1 ditto ditto, 72 ditto ditto ditto
120—1 ditto ditto, 72 ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Davies and Son's and Poole and Co.'s Boots and Shoes.

New Goods, just arrived, ex Lochiel.
Two Hundred and Sixty Packages.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 15th November, 11 o'clock,
Two hundred and sixty packages Davies and Son's and Poole and Co.'s boots and shoes. All seasonable goods, just arrived, ex Lochiel, comprising
Ladies' coloured cashmere elastic side boots, M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, springs
Ditto ditto ditto plain fronts, springs
Ditto ditto ditto, lace ditto, springs
Ditto black ditto, elastic side boots, M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto, springs
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto, plain fronts, springs
Ditto kip top patent front elastic side boots, M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, plain fronts, springs
Youths' and boys' calf prince georges, 10-4
Ditto ditto ditto elastic side boots, 10-4
Ditto ditto ditto mock balmorals, 10-4
Ditto ditto patent calf elastic side boots
Ditto ditto ditto mock balmorals
Ditto ditto calf bluchers, square edges
Ditto ditto ditto, bevil
Men's best calf bluchers, square edges, H.B.
Ditto ditto ditto, bradded, ditto
Ditto kip bluchers, rough ditto, ditto
Gents' calf wellingtons, bevil and square edges
Ditto ditto prince georges, ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto memel top elastic side boots, ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto kid ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto mock balmorals
Ditto patent calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto prince georges
Ditto ditto kid top elastic side boots
Ditto ditto ditto mock balmorals
Ditto ditto ditto oxonian elastic fronts
Women's black cashmere boots to lace
Ditto patent and morocco slippers
Ditto margate and brussels
Girls' coloured cashmere boots, elastic sides and buttons, 2-13
Ditto black ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 2-15
Ditto kid topped ditto, ditto ditto, 2-13
Ditto morocco mock balmorals, elastic sides, 2-13
Children's coloured morocco balmorals, 2-9
Ditto patent strap shoes, springs, 2-9
Ditto coloured ditto, ditto ditto, 2-9, &c., &c.
Leather at 1 o'clock,
Bathurst kip and sole leather
V.D.L. kangaroo skins.
Terms at sale.

Doors and Windows.

Important Sale, on Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Doors, Single and Double Moulded
Ditto, Raised Panel
Glazed Window Sashes
Without Reserve, to Close Shipments.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point, on THURSDAY, 17th November, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Sundry parcels of doors and windows, without reserve, to close various shipments, comprising
Doors, double moulded, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 1¼, 1½ inch, 3 x 7, 2·10 x 6·10, 2·8 x 6 8, 2·6 x 6·6
Ditto raised panel
Ditto single moulded
Windows, 1¼, 1½, 1¾ inch, 9 x 12, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 10 x 15, 10 x 16, 11 x 15, 11 x 16, 11 x 17, 12 x 16, 12 x 18, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

THURSDAY, 17th November.

Brandies, in bulk and case; Port and Sherry Wines; Clarets; Gin, in bulk and case; Geneva, Rum, Whisky, Bottled Beer.
Really Important Unreserved Sale.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 17th November, at 11 o'clock,
Several parcels of wines, spirits, and beers, comprising
20 quarter-casks Tozar, Brothers', sherry
3 butt's Cosen's fine pale ditto
20 hogsheads, 40 quarter-casks superior pale sherry
23 ditto, 30 ditto fine old port wine
4 ditto, 12 ditto Hunt's four-diamond port
5 ditto, 20 ditto ditto three-diamond ditto
12 ditto, 20 ditto ditto two-diamond ditto
10 ditto, 20 ditto ditto one-diamond ditto
1 ditto, 2 ditto choice four-diamond ditto
700 cases choice clarets, Grand vin St. Julien, Belair Cantenac, Panillac Haut Medoc, Chateau la Rose, Margaux Haut Medoc, &c.
1 case curaçoa
11 hogsheads Lemon, Hart, and Co.'s rum, 10 o.p.
20 ditto finest W. I. rum, 30 o.p.
25 ditto spirits of wine, 47 to 50 o.p.
250 cases JDKZ geneva
300 ditto key ditto
100 half-cases ditto ditto
10 hogsheads Martell's dark brandy
1 ditto ditto pale ditto
18 ditto vinegrowers' brandy, dark
3 ditto ditto ditto, pale
6 ditto Swain, Boord, and Co.'s brown brandy
7 ditto Field and Co.'s ditto ditto
20 ditto Runat's dark ditto
11 quarter-casks Bernard's ditto ditto
10 hogsheads foreign brown mixing ditto
70 cases Bernard's pale brandy
100 ditto fine pale cognac ditto
200 ditto eau de vie ditto
200 ditto B. Freres and Co.'s cognac, very superior
52 cases Lowndes' old tom
20 quarter-casks Ramsay's whisky
50 cases Booth's old tom
20 quarter-casks ditto ditto
100 cases Bass' triangle ale
60 casks Barclay's porter
30 ditto Allsopp's ale
69 ditto Byass porter (new label)
91 ditto ditto ale (ditto)
100 cases Marsetti's ale
100 ditto ditto stout
100 casks Morice, Cox, and Co.'s ale
100 cases Dumphy's E. I. pale ale, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Merchants, &c.
Extensive Sale.
FRIDAY next, 18th November.
Groceries, Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 18th November, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of new groceries, oilmen's stores, &c. Particulars will appear in a future issue.

The British Brig GERTRUDE.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
☞ The first lot to be offered.
The fine British-built brig GERTRUDE, of 119 tons register, carrying 150 tons, lately arrived from New Zealand, and now lying off the Grafton Wharf.
This vessel is in good order, and well found in chains, anchors, sails, rigging, and everything necessary for a voyage, provisions excepted. Sails with 25 tons ballast, and has now a clean swept hold, so that a thorough examination may be easily made, and the vendor is desirous that intending purchasers should avail themselves of the opportunity.
The Gertrude was built expressly for the seal fishery in Davis' Straits, and is, consequently of extraordinary strength, admirably calculated for the coal or timber trade; answers well for cattle, an easy sea boat, and sails well.
An inventory will be printed, and may be seen at the Mart prior to the sale.
The present commander will gladly show the vessel to all enquirers.
Terms, 25 per cent. cash, the balance by approved bills at 3 and 4 months.

Household Furniture and Effects.
For Positive Sale.
At the Residence of the Rev. H. Darling,
No. 90, Palmer-street.

On TUESDAY MORNING, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the residence of the Rev. H. Darling, No. 90, Palmer-street (in consequence of that gentleman's departure for England by the Vimeira), THIS MORNING, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The household furniture, cooking utensils, shower bath, &c., comprising
Horsehair sofa
Cane-seated chairs
Easy chair
Cheffioneer
Writing desk
Carpets
Fireirons
Shower bath, fitted with curtains complete
Iron bedsteads and bedding
Matting
Fire irons
Kitchen utensils
Glassware, &c., &c., &c.
*** The whole must be disposed and taken delivery of immediately after the sale, as the Vimeira proceeds to sea early on Wednesday morning.
Terms at sale.

Fine New Walnuts.

THIS DAY, 15th instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
60 bags fine new walnuts.
Just landed.
Terms at sale.

19 Coils Europe Rope.
At the risk and expense of the former purchaser.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
19 coils Europe rope, assorted sizes, 2 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs.
At the risk and expense of the former purchaser of the 9th instant.
Terms at sale.

Congou Tea.
In Chests and Halves.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
THIS DAY, 15th November.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on the above day, at 11,
46 chests extra fine congou
108 half-chests ditto.
Terms at sale.

Woollashing
Box Cord
Spunyarn, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, 15th November.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
First lots after the sale of the Gertrude.
Ex Bostonian,
32 coils woollashing
42 ditto gaspipeing yarn
8 ditto box cord
22 ditto spunyarn.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Mauritius Sugars, Congou Tea, Table Java Rice, Rattans, and New Fruits, for Positive Sale.
At the City Mart, 362, George-street, TUESDAY, 15th instant.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A general assortment of new goods, comprising
Oilmen's stores
Groceries
Provisions
Fruits
Mauritius sugar
Java sugars
Table rice
Rattans, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Bran.
More or less damaged.

THIS DAY.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
45 bags bran, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Hibbert's Pint Stout.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Damascus.

THIS DAY.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
AS & N—
7 casks, each 8 dozen, Hibbert's pint stout.
Terms, cash.

Fireworks.

THIS DAY.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
Six tins assorted fireworks.
Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale.
Brisbane Water Sawn Timber.
Paling and Shingles.
On the Baltic Wharf.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS have received instructions to sell by auction, without reserve,
1,000 feet sawn timber
2,400 six-feet palings
50,000 first-rate forest oak shingles.
Terms, cash.

Continuation Sale of
85 Packages of Seasonable Drapery, Slops, &c., now landing, ex La Hogue, and Lochiel.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 17th and 18th instant.

Commencing each day punctually at 11 o'clock.
To Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Drapers, Outfitters, Country Buyers, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above named days,
85 packages of useful drapery goods, slops, &c., now landing.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Freehold Property.—Unreserved Sale on TUESDAY, 22nd November. owing to the owner, Mr. Hook, leaving the colony.

C. ADRAIN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, between George and York-streets, on TUESDAY, 22nd November, at 11 o'clock.
Three houses situated in Albert-street, between George and Pitt streets, Redfern.
Lot 1.—Brick-built, 3 rooms on ground floor, 4 on second floor; 12 feet frontage, 70 feet deep.
Lot 2—containing 3 rooms on ground floor, 1 room on second floor; 12 feet frontage, 70 feet deep; weatherboard, brick nogged and plastered.
Lot 3.—The same as above, 24 feet frontage, 70 feet deep; brick nogged and plastered.
To a party wanting real property this is worth notice, as it will be sold without reserve, in one lot or singly.
Terms at sale.

Balmain.
Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. Kinghorne, Rose Cottage, Balmain, on THURSDAY, November 17, at 11 o'clock,
All the good and useful household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Elegant Household Furniture
Handsome China and Glassware
Silver Plate and Plated Ware
Splendidly-finished Brougham Carriage, by Andrews, Southampton
Silver-mounted Carriage Harness, and
Numerous other Effects.
☞ A great portion of the best Furniture is of the manufacture of Messrs. Miles and Edwards, London.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, at the late residence of Mrs. Campbell, Bligh-street, on TUESDAY, November 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
All the elegant household furniture and effects, comprising—
Drawing-room satin-wood centre and small round tables
Drawing-room suite, in satin-wood, covered in chintz
Sutherland tables, in oak
Satin-wood fire screens, with worked banners
Chimney-glasses and ornaments
Extra large oval dining-table
Pedestal sideboard, cheffoniers
Sliding table, dumb waiter, oak table
Rosewood and inlaid tea trays
Convex mirrors, sundry books
Easy and reclining chairs, spring-stuffed, and covered in leather and chintz
Hair and cane seated chairs
Circular and occasional rosewood tables
Bookcase, writing table, pair globes
Brussels and Turkey carpets and rugs, fenders and fire-irons
Handsome china and glassware
Ditto silver plate and platedware
Four-post iron and brass bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c.
Wardrobes, chests drawers, towel horses
Cheval and dressing glasses, toilet tables
Large marble slab and portable enclosed washstands and furniture
Oak invalid and pembroke tables
Sofas covered in chintz, cane-seated chairs
Hall chairs, hair seated sofas, flowerstands
Hat and umbrella stand; slipper, hip, and other baths
Kitchen furniture and utensils
Table cloth press, dripstone in case
Elegantly finished London-made brougham carriage
Silver-mounted carriage harness, and numerous other effects, as will appear in catalogues in course of preparation.
☞ The whole may be viewed the day preceding the sale, by cards only, to be had on application at the office of the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
Hams
Raisins
Wax Vestas
Oilman's Stores, &c.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY next, the 16th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
300 York hams
200 boxes valencia raisins
100 ditto eleme ditto
15 carotels currants
50 casks soda crystals
30 boxes thumb blue
5 cases muscatels
20 barrels Brazil nuts
10 cases French plums, in jars
20 casks Barcelona nuts
24 cases prime Cheddar cheese
20 ditto Colman's starch
50 ditto pint pickles
90 boxes colonial soap
20 casks split peas
10 cases ½-lb. sardines
10 ditto ¼-lb. ditto
10 ditto wax vestas, 250, 500, 1000
10 casks soft shell almonds
5 cases confectionary
5 pockets Kent hops, 1858
50 barrels white herrings
5 cases Bencoola mace
5 ditto selected figs, quarter-boxes
30 ditto ½ and 1 lb. mustards
50 ditto jams, 1 and 2 lbs.
100 ditto quart vinegar, each 2 dozen, &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of New Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

WEDNESDAY, November 16th.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Tailors, Hatters, Milliners, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his New Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, November 16th, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
An entire new shipment of summer goods, about 75 cases, just landed, ex Lochiel, comprising
Ladies' and children's lawn mantles and jackets
Ditto ditto black glace silk ditto
Ditto ditto cloth and summer tweed ditto
Mantle lawns, brilliants, lace mantles
Parasols, kid gloves, flowers
Swiss curtains, toilet covers, ticks
Antimacassars, doyleys, coverlids
Pincushions, table damask, unions
Furniture damask, matting, curtain nets
Tapestry, carpet, rough hollands
Stays, whisker blonds, grass cloth
Boy's and girl's leghorn hats
Parasols, underclothing, ribbons
Organdi muslins, jaconet flounced robes
Mohairs, crossovers, circassians, alpacas
5-4 light ground and lilac prints
Saxony flannels, rich barege flounced robes
Men's brown ½-hose, women's white cotton hose
White and coloured cotton counterpanes
Black crape and bugle collars and sleeves
Light summer tweeds, shepherds' checks
Drab Doves, worsted cords, doeskins
Moleskin, cantoon, white cord
Black holland, buttons, trimmings, &c.
Rich millinery, bonnets, drab shell hats
Panama and cabbage tree hats, &c., &c.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Men's and boy's white shirts, W. and B.
Men's and boy's regatta shirts, W. and B.
Men's and boy's Scotch twill shirts, L.B.
Men's dowlas and holland coats
Men's white linen and holland sacs
Men's tweed and summer cloth ditto
Men's and boy's shepherd tweed trousers
Men's and boy's black cloth and fancy tweed ditto
Boy's gambroon ditto
Men's duck and brown drill ditto
Men's pongees and lawn vests
Men's black cloth and summer tweed ditto
Boy's black satin and figured silk ditto
Black Paris and drab shell hats
Panama and cabbage tree ditto
Men's and boy's military cloth caps.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, November 15th.

Household Furniture.

G. F. BAKER has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on the Premises, at the rear of Mr. M'Lellan's, Ship Inn, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Tables, sofa, chairs, safe, and a number of other articles.
Terms, cash.

Colonial Produce.
Prime Mess Beef, "Tozer"
Maize.
The William's Cargo.
To Provision Merchants, Ship Chandlers, and Corn Merchants.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by Mr. H. Tozer to sell by auction, without reserve, on TUESDAY, 15th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock, alongside the William, at Circular Quay,
50 barrels prime mess beef
1000 bushels maize.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Saddles, Harness
Platedware, Papier-maché Trays
Ironmongery, Kitchen Ranges
Iron Bedsteads
Chandeliers, &c., &c.
To Saddlers, Ironmongers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant,
57 packages of the above goods.
Full particulars in a future issue.

Clothing, Watches, Books, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 boxes wearing apparel
Gold and silver watches
Brooches, rings, chains, &c.
A lot sundry books
Ornaments, toys, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

☞ On TUESDAY, the 15th instant at 11 o'clock:

Belle Vue House, No. 444, Kent-street South.
*** By order of the Proprietor.
Superior Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Engravings, Oil Paintings, Cut Glass, China, Plated Ware, and Household Requisites.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the proprietor of Belle Vue House, No. 444, Kent-street South, to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, on the premises, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his household furniture and effects, consisting of
Hall furniture, dining and drawing room chairs, ditto sofas and couches to match, dining room and loo tables, side tables, easy chairs, invalid chair, side boards, cheffonier, elegant table covers, pianoforte, engravings, oil paintings, eight-day clock, hall clock (twenty-four days), carpets, rugs, fenders, and irons, glassware; iron, brass, and carved cedar bedsteads, with mattrasses and palliasses; chimney and dressing glasses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, washstands, commode chair, bidets, damask curtains, musical box, bronze ornaments, &c., &c. Also,
A quantity of culinary and other utensils.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 17th instant, at 12 o'clock.

Patent Iron Bedsteads
Patent Iron Cots.
For Positive Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
T over C—§ 1 to § 6—6 cases containing
Iron half-testers, 6 feet by 4 feet
Stumps, 6.6 by 4.6
Iron tent bedsteads, 6 6 by 4 feet
Four-post iron bedsteads, inside curtain rods, brass mounted, 6.6 by 3 feet
Four-post ditto ditto, head and foot rails, 6.6 by 3 feet
Cots, 4 feet by 2 feet, and 2 feet 3 inches
A quantity of English and colonial made furniture, now on view at the Show Rooms of the Auctioneer, Wynyard-street.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clok,

Important Clearance Sale of Merchandise.
To Drapers, Clothiers, Storekeepers, General Dealers, and others, &c.
*** The buying portion of the community are requested to take especial notice of Thursday's Sale, it being one of an unquestionable unreserved character; a novelty for seasonable and saleable goods in the present age of auctioneering.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of general merchandise, to close various consignments and other accounts, consisting of
Grey callicoes, all widths
White shirtings
Fancy prints
72-inch white sheetings
Washed and boxed white shirts
White drill coats and jackets
Marshall's thread
Reel cotton
Umbrellas, &c., &c. Also,
A large quantity of hardware, hollowware, axes, and axe handles, pistols, guns (S. and B.), carbines, powder flasks, percussion caps, hoop iron, brass candlesticks, pipes, clocks, knives, razors, scissors, combs, beads, &c., &c., too voluminous for an advertisement.
Terms at sale.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By order of the Directors.
36 UNALLOTTED SHARES.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Directors of the Bank of New South Wales to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 16th November, at 11 o'clock,
36 UNALLOTTED SHARES IN THAT BANK,
And which will be sold
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Two-roomed Corrugated Iron House.
For positive sale. To be removed off the ground.

MR. J. M. HUGHES has received instructions from Mr. Ourtz, to sell by public auction, on the ground, near the Yacht Hotel, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Two-roomed corrugated iron house, 20 x 12; boarded floors, and papered; in good condition.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY.

These CHOICE SITES on the NEWTOWN ROAD, adjoining the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, close to the RAILWAY STATION, will be POSITIVELY SOLD, on LONG CREDIT, THIS DAY, the 15th November, at Mr. RICHARDSON'S Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street.

Preliminary Notice.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN begs to notify that he has been instructed by P. G. King, Esq., to offer for sale by auction, at Penrith, on an early day in November next,
A number of allotments of land in the extension of the town of Penrith, contiguous to the railway terminus, on the south and north side of Henry-street East.
A map is in preparation, and further notice of the time of sale will be given when completed.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 7th November, 1859.
KETTLE V. HARTE.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold (unless the writ of fieri facias issued in the above cause be previously satisfied),
The defendant's right, title, and interest, (other than an equity of redemption) in and to about two acres of superior building land, fenced in, with frontage to the navigable river Paterson; also, a frontage to the Paterson township, upon which is erected a substantial dwelling-house, containing six rooms, with stable, outhouses, &c.

CROWN LANDS' SALE. — At eleven o'clock of WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of NOVEMBER, the following Country, Suburban, and Town Lots of Land will be sold by auction at the Land Sales' Rooms, Colonial Treasury, Macquarie-street, Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit 10 per cent.) The deed fee on the undermentioned lots will be charged according to the following scale:—Not exceeding 50 acres, £1; above 50 and not exceeding 300 acres, £1 5s.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Lot.	Situation.	Allotment	Section.	Area. A.	R.	P.	Upset price per acre.
No.		No.	No.	A.	R.	P.	£ s.
	COUNTRY LOTS.						
1	Near Deewhy Lagoon, and on the Pitt Water Road, between J. and W. Redman's 100 acres and W. Redman's 50 acres	...	...	96	0	9	£1
	SUBURBAN LOTS.						
2	On Hen and Chicken's Bay, lying easterly and southerly from the Reserve at Cabarita Point	23	...	1	1	23	£10
3		24	...	1	2	1	10
4		25	...	1	1	30	10
5	Ditto	26	...	1	1	3	10
6	Ditto	27	...	1	0	5	10
7	Ditto	28	...	0	3	3	10
8	Ditto	29	...	0	3	17	10
9	Ditto	30	...	0	3	18	10
10	Ditto	31	...	0	2	36	10
11	Ditto	32	...	0	3	36	10
12	Ditto	33	...	1	0	0	10
13	Ditto	34	...	1	1	5	10
14	Ditto	35	...	1	2	15	10
15	Ditto	36	...	2	0	0	10
16	Ditto	37	...	1	0	33	10
17	Ditto	38	...	1	0	37	10
18	Ditto	39	...	1	1	16	10
19	Ditto	40	...	1	1	30	10
20	Ditto	41	...	1	2	16	10
21	Ditto	42	...	1	2	35	10
22	Ditto	43	...	2	0	5	10
23	Ditto	44	...	2	1	20	10
24	Ditto	45	...	2	2	16	10
25	Ditto	46	...	2	2	20	10
26	Ditto	47	...	2	2	13	10
27	Ditto	48	...	2	1	23	10
28	Ditto	49	...	2	0	10	10
29	Ditto	50	...	1	3	9	10
30	Ditto	51	...	1	2	12	10
31	Ditto	52	...	1	2	16	10
	TOWN LOTS.						
32	Town of St. Leonard's	14	6	0	1	25	£50
33	Ditto	15	6	0	2	16	50
34	Ditto	2	11	0	2	16	50
35	Ditto	3	11	0	2	16	50
36	Ditto	4	11	0	1	23	50
37	Ditto	5	11	0	1	38	50
38	Ditto	6	11	0	1	35	50
39	Ditto	7	11	0	2	39¼	50
40	Ditto	8	11	0	3	0	50
41	Ditto	9	11	0	3	0	50
42	Ditto	1	22	0	2	36¼	50
43	Ditto	2	22	0	1	36	50
44	Ditto	3	22	0	2	33	50
45	Ditto	1	23	0	2	0	50
46	Ditto	2	23	0	1	36	50
47	Ditto	3	23	0	1	38	50
48	Ditto	4	23	0	1	36	50
49	Ditto	5	23	0	1	36	50
50	Ditto	6	23	0	1	32	50
51	Ditto	7	23	0	1	32	50
52	Ditto	14	23	0	2	0	50
53	Ditto	15	23	0	2	0	50
54	Ditto	16	23	0	2	0	50
55	Ditto	5	24	0	2	0	50
56	Ditto	6	24	0	2	0	50

E. C. WEEKES, Colonial Treasurer.
Lithographic plans of lots 1 to 31 can be obtained at the Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, on payment of one shilling each.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490492

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. John M'Lennan
Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Orange, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands
Cowra—Mr Thomas Walsh
Wellington—Mr. H. J. Lambert.
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Meroo, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson.
Sofala and Tambaroora—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.

SOUTHERN.

Camden, Narellan, Riversford, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers
Appin—Mr. T. H. Parkinson
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, and Jugiong—Mr. William R. Laidlaw
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligan—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Adelong—Mr. P. Michaelis Postmaster.
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Cooma and Nimity Bell—Mr. Thomas Kelly
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merrimbula, and Panbula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. James Marshall.
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth.
Lang's Crossing—Robert Neilson
Tumut—Messrs. R. Jahn and Co.

NORTHERN.

Kinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. James Menzies
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Mevn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. George Denshire
Merriwa—Mr. J. H Murray
Marrurundi and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Calandoon—Mr. W. Elliott
Nundle, Hanging Rock, and Bowling Alley Point—Mr. W. Pugh
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan
Brisbane, Warwick, and Good's Inn—Mr. Samuel Stevens
Ipswich—Mr. Kilner
Drayton and Toowoomba—Mr. W. H. Groom
Rocky River and Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Scone—Mr. Asser
Gayndah—Mr. T. S. Sudlow.
Port Macquarie and Kempsey—Mr. H. Tozer
Cundletown, Manning River—Messrs. Scott and Cornish
Glen Innis—Mr. James Martin
Rockhampton—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
Richmond River—Mr. Ross, postmaster
Tenterfield—Mr. E. O'Connell, postmaster
Clarence River—Captain Wiseman
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Dowzer and Purser
Walcha—Mr. J. H. Daniel, storekeeper

Melbourne, Victoria—Gordon and Gotch
Geelong, ditto—Messrs. Franks and Jackson
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr. Fisher, Grenfell-street
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden
Wellington and Nelson, ditto—Captain Tinley
London—Messrs. Alger and Street, 11, Clements-lane Lombard-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JAMES TURTON senior, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; the procession to move from his late residence, Wentworth-street, Miller's Point, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to three o'clock p.m. REUBEN THOMAS, 141, York street, late of 54, King-street.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Insolvency.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of GEORGE ALFRED LLOYD and EDWIN THOMAS BEILBY, lately carrying on business as merchants in Sydney, under the name, style, and firm of George A. Lloyd and Co., and in London under the name, style, and firm of Lloyd, Beilby, and Co. I, John Piper Mackenzie, Official Assignee of the above insolvent estate, do hereby convene a GENERAL MEETING of the creditors of the said estate, to be held at my office, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of November now next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of requiring and receiving the directions of the said creditors on matters of importance connected with the estate, to be then submitted by me.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee, 93, Elizabeth-street. 12th October, 1859.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 3rd November, 1859.

TO BUILDERS and others.—GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until TUESDAY, the 29th instant, from persons willing to contract for the Erection of Two Cottages at Burwood and Homebush Stations in accordance with advertisement published in the GAZETTE of 1st instant.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 26th October, 1859.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Bridge over the River Murray, at Albury.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 20th of December next, from persons willing to contract for the Construction of a Bridge over the River Murray, at Albury.

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the office of the Commissioner for Internal Communication, Sydney; or at the Police Office, Albury, and at the Public Works Office, Melbourne.

At the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that event that they will severally execute and deliver, at the office of Internal Communication, in Sydney, or at the Police Office, Albury, within fourteen days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty, in the penal sum of £2000 for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.
EDWARD FLOOD.

TO PLUMBERS, PLASTERERS, and others.—Works required at the new Registry Office, Sydney. Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for Tenders for the performance of Plumbers', Slaters', Plasterers', and other Works required in erection of the new Registry Office, Sydney.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Plumbers Work, &c., new Registry Office, Sydney," will be received at the Public Works Office, Phillip-street, Sydney, up to twelve o'clock, on TUESDAY, 29th instant.

Specification and form of tender may be seen and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS and others.—COURT and WATCH-HOUSE, ROCKHAMPTON.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for TENDERS for the erection of a Court and Watchhouse at Rockhampton.

Separate tenders will be received for the execution of the work in Brick, Stone, or Wood.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for Court and Watch-house, Rockhampton," will be received at the Office of Public Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 27th December next.

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney; or at the Police Office, Rockhampton.

TO CARPENTERS and others.—Fittings, &c., Abattoir, Glebe Island.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE calling for TENDERS for the performance of work required in additions to fittings, &c., at Abattoir, Glebe Island.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Fittings, &c., Abattoir, Glebe Island," will be received at the Public Works Office, Phillip-street, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant.

Specification and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS will be received till THURSDAY, the 24th instant, for the Erection of a DWELLING-HOUSE in Victoria-street. Plans and specification at the office of the architects, Messrs. REUSS and BROWN, 134, Pitt-street.

TO PLUMBERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Plumbers Work of a building at the foot of Market-street till ten o'clock a.m. on WEDNESDAY, November 16th.

Specification and information can be obtained from MATTHEW JAMIESON, on the premises. The proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender.

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Shareholders at a special general meeting held on the thirty-first day of October, 1859, and of the powers vested in them by the Act of Incorporation, the Directors of the Melbourne and Suburban Railway Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for Loans on Bonds of £100 each, to the extent of £45,000 (for the whole or any portion), bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum—Interest payable half-yearly. Bonds redeemable in equal proportions in six, eight, and ten years.

Tenders to be sent in, addressed to the Chairman, on or before the 5th December, 1859, and to specify whether for the six, eight, or ten years' bonds.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
By order. GEORGE W. LILLY, Secretary.
Melbourne, Prince's Bridge Station,
9th November, 1859.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street, Sydney, are Purchasers

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 14th October, 1859.

TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 22nd November, for the Construction and Maintenance of portions of the Southern, Northern, Western, and Mudgee ROADS, in accordance with the terms of advertisement in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 21st instant.

Crown Lands' Office, Sydney, 14th November, 1859.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED, for general information, that the Rents of the undermentioned Runs of Crown Lands beyond the Settled Districts, specified in connection with the names of the occupants thereof, not having been paid on or before the regulated rent day for all Runs, viz.—the 30th September, the said Runs will—if the Rents be not paid within the sixty days from that date allowed for the payment of the Rent, with one-fourth added by way of penalty—be GAZETTED as forfeited, and be thereupon offered to public competition, as provided for in the Queen's Order in Council of 9th March, 1847.
A. G. M'LEAN,
Acting Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Lessee.	Run.	Rent. £	s.	d.
	ALBERT DISTRICT.			
Cowper C., junr.	Scrub Run	77	1	9
Scott, J.	Urutah	180	0	0
Ditto	Urutah West	211	0	0
	BLIGH DISTRICT.			
Bloodsworth, G. W.	Upper Neinby	12	0	0
Hentig, F. G.	New Beerbong	10	0	0
Morris, J.	Balladoran	10	0	0
Morrison, J.	Sandy Creek	10	0	0
	CLARENCE RIVER DISTRICT.			
Manton and Lavitt	Tomara	17	12	6
	GWYDIR DISTRICT.			
Lewis, R.	Mogul Mogil	10	0	0
	LACHLAN DISTRICT.			
Baird, M.	Bolaro	10	10	0
Hamilton, H.	Tallybung	10	0	0
Marsden, J.	East Manna	14	0	0
Ditto	Billabong	15	0	0
Mulholland, W.	Stoney Creek	10	0	0
Sims and Reid	Conapaira	12	10	0
Ditto	Scrubby Range	12	10	0
Tooth, W. B.	South Thonga, Block C.	41	10	0
	LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.			
Hely, C. R. and W. O'G.	Aylmer	11	0	0
Ditto ditto	Glen Rocky	11	0	0
Salting, S. K.	Buckland	11	0	0
Ditto	Inniskillen	11	0	0
Ditto	Salvator	11	0	0
Ditto	Nogoa	11	0	0
Ditto	Balmy	11	0	0
Ditto	Mantua	11	0	0
Ditto	Northampton	11	0	0
	LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.			
Joseph, M.	Merrumborough	10	0	0
Ditto	Bulgarie	10	0	0
Ditto	Dunwarian	12	10	0
Joseph, H.	Sandy Creek	10	0	0
Ditto	Cumbil	10	0	0
A. A. Co.	Warrah	10	0	0
Nowland, W.	Wallalla	54	0	0
	M'LEAY DISTRICT.			
Chapman, Ann	Yarrabandini	10	0	0
Smith, W.	Warwick	10	0	0
	MANEROO DISTRICT.			
Robertson, J.	Wog Wog	50	0	0
Thornton, M.	Square Range	10	0	0
	MARANOA DISTRICT.			
Broughton, A. D.	Warra Warra	20	2	6
Spencer, S.	Mount Abundance	105	0	0
Tooth, W. B.	Dooladie, Eastern Back Run	10	0	0
Ditto	ditto Western Back Run	10	0	0
Ditto	Ombimurrah, Eastern Back Run	10	0	0
Ditto	Tripoli, Back Run	10	0	0
Tooth and Holt	North Bainbulla, late Yambugle, No. 3	27	10	0
	MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT.			
Barber, C.	Wannock	18	0	0
Craven and M'Auliffe	Glenroy	12	10	0
Hull, D.	Bramina	10	0	0
Lester, W.	Morbringer	12	10	0
Macdonell, C. and G.	Mondongo	10	0	0
M'Cullogh, A.	Nottingham Forest	51	13	0
Ditto	Argalong	51	0	0
Purcell & Dougharty	Yaree	10	0	0
Ditto ditto	Kialat	15	0	0
Raymond, R. P.	Brindebilla	51	0	0
Ditto	Cooloman	51	0	0
Stuckley, Henry	Tumblong	10	0	0
Tooth, W. B.	Agintoothbong	52	10	0
Ditto	Galleldary	50	10	0
	NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.			
Durham, W.	Bannockburn	20	0	0
Nowland, W.	Ward's Mistake	50	0	0
	WELLINGTON DISTRICT.			
Boland, J.	Centerbit	11	1	0
Corse, J.	Warge Rock	10	0	0
Cummings, W.	Upper Dulhunty Back Run	12	10	0
Keenan, J.	Meadows	10	0	0
M'Intosh & Oakes	Yamma	10	12	6
Tooth, W. B.	Birchen Lagoon	41	10	0
	WIDE BAY AND BURNETT DISTRICT.			
Barton, F. J.	Doongal	10	10	0
Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.	Southleigh	10	0	0
M'Ivor, John Black	Drumfin	10	0	0
Sandeman, G.	Lower Palmtree Creek, No. 6	10	7	0

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Insolvency.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Plans of distribution in the following estates have been lodged in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, Supreme Court House, King-street, where they now lie for inspection of creditors:—
WILLIAM MACDONALD, late of Macquarie-place, merchant
CHESLYN BASFORD, of Orange, farmer
JAMES TOWNS, of Morpeth, farmer
EDWARD SWINDON, late of Maitland, farmer.
F. W. PERRY, official assignee, Elizabeth-street.
14th November.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

In the will of WILLIAM M'KENZIE, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, shipwright, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court by JOHN CROOK, of Sydney aforesaid, Esquire, that probate of the said will may be granted to him as the executor therein named.

Dated this fifteenth day of November A.D 1859.
EYRE G ELLIS, proctor for said executor, 32, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To the Widow and next of kin of THOMAS HARRIS, late of Albury, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, deceased,—Greeting:

WHEREAS it is represented to us, in our Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales, that the said Thomas Harris departed this life on or about the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, having at the time of his death goods and credits in the said colony, we hereby cite you to appear personally, or by your proctor, before our said Court, at the Court House, in King-street, Sydney, on the 25th day of November instant, then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration, of the goods and credits of the said deceased, or to show cause, if you know any, why the same should not be be committed to GEORGE KINCHINGTON, a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness, the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, our Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.
S. RAYMOND, Prothonotary (L.S.)
WALTER MOORE MILLER, Proctor for the said George Kinchington, Albury, by Holden and M'Carthy, his agents, 125, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To the widow and next of kin of HENRY HARVEY READ, late of Parramatta-street, in Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, stonemason, deceased.

Greeting:

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales, by the proctor of JOHN ROSEBY, a creditor of the said deceased, that the said HENRY HARVEY READ, late of Parramatta-street, Sydney, aforesaid, departed this life on or about the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, leaving, at the time of his death, goods, chattels, and credits, in the colony aforesaid, intestate. We do, therefore, peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally, or by your proctor, duly constituted, before our said court, at the Court-house, in King-street, Sydney, on the first day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, or otherwise show sufficient cause if you or either of you have, or know any cause why the same should not be committed to the said John Roseby, a creditor of the said deceased, on giving sufficient security, and further, to do and receive, as the law and justice shall appertain under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said John Roseby, as a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness, the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, Chief Justice of our said Court, the fourteenth day of November, in the twenty-third year of our reign.
S. RAYMOND, Prothonotary.
WOOD READETT, proctor for the said John Roseby, 118, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the next session, on behalf of "the Sydney Insurance Company," for leave to introduce an Act to amend the present Act incorporating the said Company, to enable and empower the directors for the time being of the Company, before apportioning the annual profits to be divided among the shareholders, to set aside thereout such sum or sums as they may think proper to meet contingencies. And also such further sum or sums as they shall think proper to be appropriated to the formation, increasing, or maintaining a fund to be called "The Reserve Fund," which shall be a reserved fund of capital to meet any unforeseen emergencies, losses, or extraordinary demands upon the Company; and the same shall and may be applied for the purposes aforesaid by the directors. And also when and as often as the directors, in their discretion, and by and with the consent of the shareholders of the Company, to be obtained at a general meeting, shall think fit, to apply all or any portion of the moneys for the time being standing to the credit of the contingent fund and the reserved fund or either of them, to the augmentation of the paid-up capital of the Company. And whenever there shall remain any balance to the credit of the contingent fund after the application of any portion of the said fund to the augmentation of the paid-up capital, the directors may divide the balance among the shareholders, or may apply the same to the creation, formation, or maintaining of a new contingent fund. And whenever it shall happen that the whole amount standing to the credit of the contingent fund or reserved fund shall be appropriated as aforesaid to the augmentation of the paid-up capital, a new contingent fund, and a new reserved fund, or either, as the case may be, shall then be formed in the manner and for the purposes aforesaid.

Dated at Sydney, this Fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1859.
ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, solicitors for the bill, 120, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. intend removing from their small and inconvenient stores, in Pitt-street, to those large and commodious premises now being built in George-street, next the Post Office.

GLOVES, EX LATE ARRIVALS.—An excellent assortment of ladies' and children's gloves.
Kid gloves (Josephine), best quality, in black, white, and all colours, 3s. 6d. per pair
Ditto, best French, in drab and light fancy colours, 3s. per pair
Ditto, mauve colour, all sizes, 3s. 3d. per pair
Ditto, long (with two buttons), latest fashion
Taffeta gloves, for summer wear
Gauntlet gloves, the Claremont, black and colours
Ditto Lisle thread, 1s. 9d. per pair
Ditto union (with moire tops), 2s. 6d. per pair
Riding gloves, Norway doe, dog skin, mock kid, and best Paris kid

CHILDREN'S.

Best French kid, in all sizes and colours, 2s. 6d. per pair
Taffeta silk, ditto
Lisle thread, ditto
Union, ditto
Union, with fancy cuffs
Kid gauntlets, in all sizes
Gauntlets (Lisle thread), ditto
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—EXPIRATION OF LEASE.
O'DONNELL HITCHINS, and CO., in making the above announcement, beg leave most respectfully to call the attention of their numerous patrons and the public generally to the fact that their lease expiring on the 31st December, they have determined during the brief interval, commencing on MONDAY, the 14th instant, to submit without reserve the whole of their stock, consisting of £15,000 worth of the newest French and British manufactures, comprising Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Dresses, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Laces, Gloves, Sheetings, Calicoes, Shirts, Ties, and every other article in general drapery.

To facilitate the above arrangement, the premises will be CLOSED on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, for the purpose of preparing and remarking the stock. The doors will be OPEN on the following MONDAY at half-past 9 o'clock.

O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., flatter themselves that, having made this announcement, it will be unnecessary to further direct the attention of the public to the value of their stock, or to the great sacrifice that must be made to effect within the above period an entire clearance.
Wynyard House, 335, George-street.

THE LAST TWO WEEKS
OF
THE GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE,
THANKS TO A DISCERNING PUBLIC.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg to return thanks to the public in general for their unlimited confidence in the notice of their
GREAT CLEARING-OFF SALE,
which has been going on for the last three weeks with unabated vigour, and they are now determined, during
THE FIRST AND ONLY GENERAL PUBLIC SALE
ever held by them in
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' BUSINESS,
to further reduce the prices of their stock, and to bring forward a variety of goods not previously opened, fully resolved to
CLEAR OUT THE WHOLE STOCK
of
CHEAP DRAPERY
before removal to their new premises, now being fitted up in
GEORGE-STREET, next the POST OFFICE.
N.B. On SATURDAY, the 22nd October, the premises will be closed, for a re-marking of the goods.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.—
☞ THIS IS THE LAST WEEK that you can buy COAT, VEST, TROUSERS, SHIRT, TIE, HAT, UNDERSHIRT, SOCKS, HANDKERCHIEF, for 18s. 6d.
☞ Prices reduced again.
☞ Don't stand upon coming, but come at once.
☞ MORRIS JACOBS and CO.
☞ 88, King-street.
☞ The lease expires on the 19th instant.
☞ This is the last week!

SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.—
Organdie muslins, fast colours, 4½d., worth 7½d.
French cambric muslins, 5½d., worth 1s.
French muslins, three flounces, 5s. 11d.
Real French delaines, 12½d., worth 1s. 6d.
French bareges, 4½d., best ditto, 6½d.
Hoyle's prints, 8 yards wide, worth 2s. 11d.
French silk tissue bareges, 8½d., worth 1s. 6d.
The sicilian robe, 4s. 6d., usual price 12s. 6d.
Flounced balzorines, 8s. 9d., worth 15s. 6d.
Norwich three-flounced robes, 8s. 9d., worth 12s. 6d.
Plain and glace silks, 2s. 9d., usual price 4s. 6d.
Checked silks, wide width, 2s. 9d., worth 5s. 6d.
Black glace silk, wide, worth 2s. 11d.
China mantle silks, 1s. 4½d., usual price 2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto checked, 1s. 9d, usual price 3s. 6d.
White longcloth, 24 yards, 4s. 11d
Best brilliant prints, 6½d., worth 9½d.
Straw bonnets, new shape, 6½d.
Brown hats, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 9d.
Glazed linings, 2½d., worth 4d.
Men's good white shirts, 2s. 11d.
Men's twilled shirts, lined backs, 2s. 2d.
Silk fringes, 36 yards for 1s. 9d.
The new silk tissue scarfs, 5s. 9d.
Silk scarf shawls, 12s. 6d., worth 25s.
China matting, yard wide, 9½d.
Kidderminster carpets, yard wide, 1s. 9d.
J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.

SILK DRESSES.—Extraordinary SALE.—WALTHAM RUSH has determined on clearing out his large stock of rich Silks at a great sacrifice. Elegant silk dresses at £1 18s. 6d. the dress; rich flounced robes, 20 yards in the dress, only £2 18s. 6d. This is a bona fide sale, and some real bargains in silks may be obtained at 235, Pitt-street.

LADIES' Summer Gauntlets. Novelties, just opened. LEWIS, French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

SHIRT STUDS, a beautiful assortment in pearl, ivory and fancy. Just received. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-st.

SLEEVE LINKS—ladies' and gentlemen's. Just opened. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

SUN UMBRELLAS, new styles. LEWIS (late Pillet), French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter street

MUSLINS.—☞ The cheapest in Sydney.—In order to ensure a speedy clearance of our muslin stock this season we shall offer the whole at a very large reduction, as under:—
A lot of fine fast coloured small pattern muslins, at 5s. 9d. the dress, or 5½d per yard
Flounced robes, fast colours, 6s. 9d. for 16 yards
Ditto as fine goods, 9s. 6d., 11s. 6d., and 15s.
9-8 fast-coloured prints, 5½d.
French printed cambrics, 7½d. per yard, worth 12d.
Also a variety of flounced robes of various textures; dress materials by the yard, in bareges, challis, mohair, stripes, and checks &c. at very tempting prices.
W. C. PRESTON, Cavendish House, next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

WORK MUSLIN GOODS.—We have re-marked a very choice lot of muslin sets, collars, sleeves, &c., at such a reduction from the usual prices as we feel assured will ensure immediate sale.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, ☞ Next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Announcement Extraordinary.
The Grand Sale.
RICHARD GRIFFITHS (late Coutin and Griffiths) begs to apprise the ladies of Sydney and his numerous patrons, that his
GRAND SALE of FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY, which has been going on during the past week, will be resumed on MONDAY MORNING, and continue until further notice.

As it would have been impossible, from the immense quantity of stock on hand, to give the goods a proper exposition, it was deemed expedient, in order to prevent confusion, to classify the same and reserve certain portions, by which means each department will be replenished with fresh goods not hitherto shown.
86, King-street, 12th November.

G. C. TUTING, Beverly House, Pitt-street.—Per Lochiel, opened this day, a rich and varied assortment of ladies' and children's hats, comprising all the newest styles and shapes, in whole straws, lutons, rice straws, chip, crinoline, &c. On inspection the stock will be found replete with every novelty, in endless variety.

DANTZIC SPRUCE.—The faculty in England and the Continent have declared spruce beer to be a very agreeable and efficient tonic, and particularly recommended in the harvest fields, and as a general beverage in tropical climates, both for the invalid and robust, strengthening the weak and invigorating the strong, and as tending, from the pure and wholesome nature of the ingredients employed, to be the household agent of medical men, and an admirable substitute for drugs of doubtful efficacy.

To be obtained only at GOLDSMITH'S, Grafton Spirit Stores, 488, 490, and 492, George-street, opposite the Markets, Dantzic Spruce Beer, 35s. per cask of twenty-nine gallons.

N.B.—Publicans, squatters, and farmers can have the pure extract of spruce (condensed), as imported, accompanied with receipt, in sixteen-gallon kegs, price £2 10s., capable of making 260 gallons strong spruce beer.

Note the address—GOLDSMITH, Grafton Spirit Stores, opposite the Markets.

ON SALE.—
Bagging, 27-inch hemp
Hessians, 72-inch hemp
Forfars, 33-inch hemp
Twine, 3-ply sail
Bags—biscuit and three-bushel
Whisky, in case and hogsheads
Earthenware, various
Starch, in 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. packages
Pianos, in variety.
ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO.

BOTTLED BEER.—For SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Bass's triangle ale
Allsopp's, bottled by Friend
Byass's, new label
Marzetti's, quarts and pints
Byass's and Marzetti's bottled porter.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

CHEAP ROOFING.—Moorwood and Co.'s Galvanised Iron, a large quantity, slightly stained, very strong, 35s. per square.
Galvanised Iron Tanks on hand, various sizes.
J. J. ADAMS, 92 and 94, South Head Road.

SLATES.—Best Bangor Slates, assorted sizes, packed in cases. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

TO SPORTSMEN.—SETTERS, the best breed in the colony, on SALE. NEWTON WILLIAMS, 98, Clarence-street.

FOR SALE, in Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, a Brick HOUSE, stone foundation, slated roof, containing entrance hall, five rooms, kitchen, and water, commanding a magnificent view. C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-street.

FOR SALE, a Four-acre FARM, at PETERSHAM Improvements—an eight-roomed Brick House, coach-house, two-stalled stable, piggery, orchard, vineyard, &c. Apply to Mr. MATTHEWS, Lower George-street; or on the premises.

FOR SALE, a PUBLICAN'S GENERAL LICENSE Apply H. VAUGHAN, corner of King and Phillip sts.

FOR SALE, best English Portland Cement and Linseed Oils. JOSEPHSON and WALLIS, Elizabeth-street North.

FOR SALE, really cheap, a PROPERTY, with water frontage, of fifteen acres, divided into gardens and paddocks, on which are erected three faithfully-built stone houses, with stables, &c., in a convenient and healthy situation near Sydney; soil water, view, neighbourhood first-rate. Address G. M., HERALD Office.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

TIMBER, Foreign and colonial, rough and dressed, in every variety. Spars and balk timber, shingles, laths, palings, posts and rails, skirtings, mouldings, architraves, rolls, doors, sashes, sash doors, French lights, ladders, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. N.B.—Country buyers treated liberally. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or Steam Saw Mills, Liverpool-street West.

WOODEN HOUSES and STORES, and manufactures in wood generally. H. MOON, Saw Mills, Liverpool-street West.

CASE FACTORY.—Wine and Packing Cases, Soap and Candle Boxes, &c. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf.

TIMBER WHARF, BATHURST-STREET.—COLONIAL HARDWOOD—Blue gum, black but, ironbark, &c., &c., supplied in any quantity from the Steam Saw Mills of WILLIAM JOLLY and CO, Brisbane Water and Cabramatta.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE, Deals, Doors, Sashes, T. and G. Pitch Pine, &c. W. JOLLY and CO.

TWO SHILLINGS ALLOWED per LOAD, or one shilling the half-load, for all FUEL delivered within the city, cash on delivery. WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street West.

The public of Sydney and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the proprietor of the above establishment, having an abundant supply of the best description of Fuel, is prepared to deliver the same on the following reasonable terms:—
£1 16s. per ton, A. A. Co.'s coals
1 12 ditto, unscreened
1 8 ditto, very good
1 6 ditto, steam or manufacturing
0 19 ditto, large blacksmiths'
1 0 per load, bakers' billet wood
1 0 ditto, ironbark billets, junks, or chopped.

To prevent any mistake being made by the men in the yard, the coals are put in bags, and are not allowed to be sent out until weighed on the weighbridge, and a ticket sent by the carter.

A large supply of breeze, coke, and charcoal constantly on hand, equally cheap. Orders by post promptly attended to.

A YOUNG MAN, with a thorough knowledge of the brush, comb, and fancy trade, as now conducted in London, is open for an ENGAGEMENT. Address R. R., 85, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills.

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT wanted. 63, South Head Road.

A CARTER WANTED, with unexceptionable character, for a garden, at Botany. Apply 508, George-street.

A GOVERNESS for the interior, to instruct two little Girls in English and music. Mrs. SELFE, New Pitt-street.

COOK (professed) WANTED. Apply at Mr. M'CULLOCH'S office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

CARPENTERS WANTED, to put up a WEATHER-BOARD HOUSE. JAMES M'DERMOTT, builder, Church-street, Surry Hills.

MARRIED COUPLE, used to an hotel, not afraid of work—wife as plain cook, &c., man as waiter, and generally useful, may hear of a good situation, on application to Mr. HOWARD, Wyatt's Hotel, near Prince of Wales Theatre.

NURSEMAID WANTED, at Brady's Cottage, Enmore Road, Newtown.

NURSEMAID wanted. Caxton Printing Office, 317, George-street, opposite Flavelle, Brothers.

TO IRONMONGERS.—An experienced Young Man wants a SITUATION in town or country. Address X. Y., HERALD Office.

THREE QUARRYMEN Wanted. W. THORNTON, Dry Dock, Balmain.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, a MAN, to proceed to Maitland, to act as FOREMAN, and make himself generally useful in the trade. Apply at Mr. E. VICKERY'S, George-street, on Wednesday or Thursday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted a good Hand for a Country Store. Also, a smart active LAD. Apply to O'NEILL, ROSS, and CO., Lower George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, for a Country Store, a Young MAN, who thoroughly understands his business. References from last situation required. Apply to C. NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., George-street.

WANTED TO RENT, a first-class RESIDENCE, in or near Sydney. C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-st.

WANTED, a COOK. Apply at Tattersall's, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a WAITER, at the General Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a WET NURSE, immediately, at Mr. DOODSON'S, corner of Crown and William streets.

WANTED, ASSISTANTS to the DRESSMAKING. Apply to Madame BENE, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 421, George-street.

WANTED, ALPACA COAT MAKERS; the highest wages and constant work for good hands. 134, King-st.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Premier-terrace. Apply 191, William-street.

WANTED, an active LAD. Apply at CROUCH'S Bazaar, 542, George-street.

WANTED, an active MAN, as BOOTS, &c. Apply CUNNINGHAM'S Hotel, King-street East.

WANTED, Ten good STONEBREAKERS. Apply at Mr. JOHNSTON'S Quarry, Burwood.

WANTED, a Young MAN, to make himself useful. Apply Skinner's Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a NURSE, to assist also in Housework. Mrs. W. LAIDLEY, Edgecliff Road.

WANTED, a respectable FEMALE, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 85, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as PORTER. Apply after 9 o'clock. Civet Cat, King-street.

WANTED, a SODAWATER MACHINE for the country. Address S. W., at this office.

WINE BOTTLES.—WANTED, a large quantity. J. E. BLAKE, Library Cellars, Bent street.

WANTED, £3500, on good freehold security. Apply to R. A. MACKECHNIE, solicitor, King-street.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS, who understands plain Cooking. Apply after nine, at 97, Forbes-street.

WANTED, a competent DRESSMAKER. Apply Miss TANNER, William-street, Rushcutter Bay.

WANTED, a CHILD to NURSE, above twelve months old. Apply Fruit Shop, 732, George-st., Haymarket.

WANTED, a SERVANT. 157, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street. Apply between 10 and 1.

WANTED, a COOK. Apply to Mrs. BARKER, Bishopscourt.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. J. W. GOULDEN, 45, Bathurst-st. West.

WANTED, an active LAD. Apply at the "Old" HERALD Office, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. THOMPSON, 9, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a JOINER. Apply to J. WHITE, near Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown.

WANTED, a Parlourmaid, and General Servants for the country. Mrs. DUNN'S, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a good PAPERHANGER. G. HEBDEN, South Head Road.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 551, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT—English or Scotch. 388, Kent-st., apply between 10 and 1.

WANTED, a young GIRL, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. MILLER, 103, Prince-st.

WANTED, a first-rate TAILOR for the country. Apply 18, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Nurse GIRL. Apply at the General Washington, George-street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, a steady LAD, accustomed to horses. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 159, Clarence-street, opposite Barrack-street

WANTED, a LAD accustomed to riding horses. H. RICE, butcher, Haymarket.

WANTED, a strong LAD for a Butcher's Shop. No. 105 South Head Road.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at P. CHARTERS, 75, William-street.

WANTED, Carpenters, Joiners, and Rough Carpenter. Apply, THIS DAY, to S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-st. N.

WANTED, a professed COOK. None but a first-rate man need apply. Union Club, Wynyard-square

WANTED, a steady single MAN, who understands plain gardening, to milk and attend a horse. Apply 29, King-street West.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. HANCOCK and CUMMINS, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH as JUNIOR CLERK, for the town. HANDCOCK and CUMMINS, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. HUGHES, New Buildings, 94, Market-street East.

WANTED, by Mr. HENRY ARMITAGE, a family RESIDENCE. Apply Messrs. J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., York-street.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH and Two handy MEN for South Creek. Apply to JOHN AUSTIN, Camperdown, next door to the Camperdown Hotel.

WANTED, CARRIAGE to Bathurst. Apply to BUCHANAN, SKINNER, and CO., 21, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a Female as GENERAL SERVANT, for Bathurst—a Wesleyan preferred. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an active LAD as PORTER and HOUSE-SERVANT. ROBERT LITTLE, draper, 273, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GOAT, in full milk. Apply, early, to L. UHDE (late E. Raper), butcher, 772, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL a KANGAROO and MASTIFF DOG. Apply to Mr. KEOGH, Oddfellows' Arms, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a HOUSE, with 6 or 8 rooms, in the neighbourhood of Paddington, Waverley, or Darling Point. Address P. W., HERALD Office, Hunter and O'Connell streets.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, and a HOUSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. JOHNSON, 461, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General HOUSE SERVANT, and a NURSEMAID. Mrs. WILSON, Wilshire-place, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN, to assist in the housework and to nurse. Apply to Mrs. JAMES ROBEY, Looke-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; she must be a good cook and laundress. Apply at 229, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE, as a young Ladies' Maid, and Needlewoman. Apply, between 2 and 4, at 19, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a GROOM, by a gentleman residing at Moreton Bay, Queensland. Apply at Montague House, Church-hill, between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. JOSEPH BAYLISS, George-street South.

WANTED, a GIRL, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at WHITESIDE'S Grocery Store, Campbell-street.

WANTED, at MYERS and SOLOMON'S, 487, George-street South, a good talking, well-plumaged Rosella PARROT.

WANTED, a respectable Female, as good plain COOK, and to make herself useful. Apply Mrs. ISAAC MOSS, 708, George-street South.

WANTED, a GENERAL FEMALE SERVANT. Mrs. ALPHIN, Garrick's Head, York and King streets.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged Person, to take charge as Upper Nurse of four young children. None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory testimonials. Apply to Mrs. A. COHEN, Freemasons' Hall, York-street.

WANTED, by three English Servants, SITUATIONS in the same family. Man as indoor servant, young woman as cook and laundress, and nurse and housemaid; country preferred. Apply Mrs. CAPPS, 125, King-street.

WANTED, a PURCHASER for a good Journey Horse, with saddle and bridle, price £14. Several good Second-hand Hogskin Saddle and Briddles, from 30s. to 60s. GIBSON, 402, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as WATCHMAN, in the stores or wharf, or other department. Apply THOMAS MARTIN, No. 92, Kent-street North. Has a nineteen years' character.

WANTED, a Barmaid, and a Scotch Servant, for Braidwood; a Housemaid, for the Hunter; also, for Bathurst, a Yorkshire middle-aged Groom; Two Blacksmiths, and a Tanner. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED by a respectable Married Couple, without incumbrance, a SITUATION on a Station or Store; the man as a thorough rough carpenter, also can do a little smooth work; the woman as laundress or general servant. Address W. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable Young PERSON to assist in the shop and reside in the house. A good needlewoman indispensable. Apply to Mrs. HUGHES, New Buildings, 94, Market-street East.

WANTED, by a MARRIED COUPLE, SITUATIONS; the Man as gardener, the Wife as laundress, without any incumbrance. Address to H. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, £800, at 10 per cent., on Morpeth Property valued at £2500. Title, unquestionable. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, just vacated, at 122, Castlereagh-street.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS, consisting of a drawing-room, and bedrooms, at 67, Elizabeth-street North.

A DRAWING-ROOM and Bedrooms vacant. Sion House, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

A SMALL HOUSE to LET, near the Market; rent, 10s. Apply 227, Clarence-street South.

A GENTLEMAN can meet with a Furnished BEDROOM in a private family, where the comforts of an English home can be realised; with or without partial board. No. 17, Gloucester-terrace, near Lyons-terrace.

A FAMILY, having a larger House than required, wishes to meet with a Lady or Gentleman to occupy two well furnished ROOMS; terms, most moderate; references exchanged. Address E. B., Post Office, Glebe.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, of a first-class character, at the Pier Hotel, Manly Beach. Terms—£3 3s. per week, or 10s. per day. The morning Steamer leaves Manly, at 8.15 a.m., and leaves Sydney at 5 p.m. daily. Fares, one shilling.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two respectable Men. 75, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for gentlemen, at 208, Palmer-street. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family. Apply to Mr. PALMER, naturalist, 9, Hunter-street.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGES to LET, at Glenmire-terrace, Miller's Point. Apply at Cuthbert's Wharf.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS, with partial Board, required by a gentleman. H. C., HERALD Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS to LET, No. 14, opposite Campbell's Gate, Lower George-street; view of the harbour.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET, with attendance or without, 86, Palmer street, near Woolloomooloo-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Drawing-room, dining-room, and three or four bedrooms, together or separate, with or without board. Stables and coach-house, if required. 261, Elizabeth-street, Racecourse.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SITTING, BED and DRESSING ROOMS, for a lady and gentleman, with extra bedroom, if required, and attendance. 20, Macquarie-street North. No other lodgers kept.

MARINE VILLA to be LET, twenty-five minutes from town, containing eight rooms, kitchen, servant's room, &c., three acres of garden and orchard in a high state of cultivation. The proprietor being compelled to proceed to his station, will be happy to offer easy terms to a tenant undertaking to keep the above in good order for a period. Apply W. B., HERALD Office.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, Two first-class large FAMILY RESIDENCES, in Lavender Bay: the one just vacated by H. H. Brown, Esq.; the other now occupied by the proprietor, Mr. John Carr. Gentlemen requiring realy good houses, with everything in first-rate order, will do well to apply at once, on the premises, to JOHN CARR.

TO LET, at Upper Paddington, a respectable detached COTTAGE, containing four rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with back and front verandah, and a small garden in front. To a respectable person the rent will be moderate. For particulars apply to G. J. CROUCH, bazaar, George-street.

TO LET, the PUBLIC-HOUSE, Cumberland-street, known as the Rock of Cashel, with bar-fittings complete. Rent moderate. Apply Mr. DOWLING, Church-hill.

TO LET, a COTTAGE of four rooms, No. 101, Harris-street, Pyrmont. Apply opposite the Cooper's Arms.

TO LET, the STORES and premises off George-street, recently in the occupation of Messrs. Egan and Son. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, solicitor, Elizabeth-st. North.

TO LET, the STORES and premises off George-street recently in the occupation of Messrs. Egan and Son. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, solicitor, Elizabeth-st. North.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street South, near to the residence of Mrs. Terry Hughes, an eight-roomed HOUSE, with every convenience, suitable for a respectable family. Apply Steam Engine Inn, George-street South.

TO LET, SHAMROCK HOTEL; good bar business. Apply to the proprietor, 107, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO LET, a well-furnished BEDROOM, with use of Sitting-room if required. 107, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO LET, SHOP and PREMISES in Castlereagh-street. Apply BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders.

TO LET, Furnished, Grocott's BRIGHTON COTTAGE, Manly Beach, suitable for families. Will be vacant on the 18th.

TO LET, in Forbes-street, a HOUSE containing seven rooms and kitchen; good yard, and water laid on, with coach-house and stables. Apply to W. HARMER, 15, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street North, a large HOUSE, 7 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, &c. Also, a COTTAGE in Phillip-street, 4 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, one of those SHOPS, now occupied by Mr. Dahlquist, tailor, Hunter street. Apply to G. PARSONS, next door.

TO CABMEN AND OTHERS.—To LET, COACH-HOUSE and STABLES. Apply at 263, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, a comfortable eight-roomed COTTAGE in Prince-street; also a six-roomed HOUSE in Liverpool-street. Water laid on. Apply to JOHN DALLEY, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, No. 198, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo,—eight rooms, balcony, and verandah; water laid on. Will be vacant on Monday, 21st instant. Apply SMITH'S Shirt Factory, Park-street.

TO LET, at a mere nominal rent, a healthy and delightfully situated waterside RESIDENCE, containing eight rooms, verandah, one-acre garden, well of pure water, &c. Apply to Mr. BERKSHIRE, grocer, Balmain.

TO DRAPERS and CHEMISTS.—TO LET, a SHOP and Dwelling, in William-street, Woolloomooloo. An excellent opportunity for either of the above businesses. Apply to J. HOURIGAN, 134, William-street.

TO LET, in Kent-street South, a HOUSE of five rooms, with large back premises, water laid on, and taxes paid. Apply to Messrs. L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

TO BE LET, the STORES and PREMISES, in Pitt-street North, Circular Wharf, now in the occupation of Anderson, Brothers, and others. Apply to MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

TO LET, in consequence of removing to more extensive Premises, the Offices now in the occupation of the undersigned, at Lyons-buildings, George-street. Possession given 1st November. RAYMOND and CO.

TO WORKING MEN and others.—TO LET, comfortable HOUSES, in a healthy situation, at moderate rents. Apply to Mr. J. R. TREEVE, 309, late 214, George-street.

TO LET, Paddington COTTAGE, next door to Ormonde Lodge; a delightfully situated country residence, containing seven rooms, with servant's room, store room, coach-house, stables, garden back and front, and well of water. Rent moderate. Enquire on the premises.

TO LET, in Woolloomooloo, a snug four-roomed Verandah HOUSE, with kitchen and room over; large yard and water. Apply to C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-street; or to Mr. ROONEY, corner of Palmer-street and South Head Road.

TO LET, a neat and comfortable Family RESIDENCE, on the road leading from Parramatta to Liverpool, two miles from the Parramatta Terminus. The house contains ten rooms, with pantry, and, in fact, every possible convenience. The right of agistment over 500 acres of land may be had with the house, if desired. Apply to Mr. JOHN LACKEY, Rose Hill, Parramatta.

TO LET, a first-class COTTAGE, situated at the corner of Paddington and Queen streets, Paddington, having a fine view of Darling Point and the Harbour. The House contains six rooms—large and lofty. There are also, kitchen and laundry, two-stall stable, and coach-house, with coachman's room, and hay loft, and two water-tanks capable of containing 1200 gallons. The whole of these premises are finished in the most superior manner, and replete with every convenience that a family can require. Immediate possession can be given. Apply on the premises, or Mr. JOHN HARKNESS, Commercial Bank, George-street; or to C. H. ROOKE, King-street.

TO PRODUCE AGENTS and others.—To LET, that large and convenient WOODEN STORE, 80 feet by 20 feet, situate between the Produce Auction Mart and Priestley and Son's Produce Store, and immediately opposite the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s gates; also, together or separate, a SUITE of OFFICES, rent moderate. The above is to be let in consequence of the intention of the undersigned to remove a branch of their business to George-street. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS.

TO LET, at Botany, a Market GARDEN, containing ten acres, with a three-roomed house, and a stable, of which there has been five acres or thereabouts under cultivation for the last five years. It is the best garden land about Sydney. There is a large quantity of manure on the land, that can be taken at a valuation. For all particulars apply to JOHN M'BURNEY, Rushcutter's Bay.

THE UNDERMENTIONED STALLIONS will stand this season, at Duntroon, Queanbeyan.

"GRATIS," a very handsome thorough bred horse, got by the imported stallion Gratis, out of imported mare Rubens, by Young Wanderer (imported). Young Wanderer (bred by Lord Egremont), out of Ogress, by Octavious, her dam Thalestris, by Alexander. Alexander out of Rival, by Sir Peter, &c., &c.—Vide Stud Book, vol. 3, page 280.

	£	s.	d.
Terms, for one mare	4	4	0
Two or more, the property of the same owner, each	3	3	0

"LORD PALMERSTON," an imported English coaching stallion.

	£	s.	d.
Terms	4	0	0

"LOFTY," a very rich dapple grey cart stallion.

	£	s.	d.
Terms, for one mare	3	17	6
Two or more, the property of the same owner, each	3	10	0

N.B.—All mares to be removed on or before the 1st of January, 1860.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines or 14 words ... One shilling.
Four lines or 30 ditto ... Two shillings.
Six lines or 48 ditto ... Three shillings.
Eight lines or 64 ditto ... Four shillings.
And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line of eight words for each insertion.
⁂ All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 5s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment in postage stamps.

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